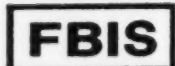


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Near East/North Africa Report

No. 2548



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20 May 1982

NEAR EAST/NORTH AFRICA REPORT

No. 2548

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INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSSES WESTERN SAHARA ISSUE

GF041734 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 4 May 82

[Excerpt] Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs, held a press conference today which was attended by the members of the media delegation accompanying Moroccan Prime Minister Maati Bouabid.

Answering a question about the latest developments in the situation and dispute in northwestern Africa, his excellency said: The Moroccan prime minister's visit to the sultanate has given us a chance to exchange views on various issues. No doubt we stand on a common ground and our views on various issues under discussion are identical, because the relations existing between the two countries and peoples are very old. These relations have provided a motive and laid the groundwork for the two governments to begin cooperating to serve the interests of the two governments and peoples. Prime Minister Maati Bouabid explained the dimensions of the Saharan problem facing Morocco and the repercussions that might take place if this problem remains unsolved. We have been informed of the steps Morocco has taken to peacefully resolve this problem within the OAU framework.

His excellency affirmed that the sultanate's stand on this issue is based on supporting complete Moroccan control and sovereignty over its national soil that was restored as a result of the Spanish evacuation of the Sahara. He said: We have contributed in this regard by confirming His Majesty Sultan Qabus' stand in supporting Morocco and in the assertion of a genuine principle of his foreign policy and for the sovereignty of countries and noninterference in internal affairs by foreign powers. He emphasized that Western Sahara is part of Moroccan territory and that it is natural for this part of Moroccan territory and that it is natural for this part of Arab land to be a part of the Moroccan kingdom. He said: We believe that the Moroccan king's initiative to hold a referendum on Western Sahara was a positive and good step toward restoring Morocco's rights in the Sahara hence, Oman supports Morocco on all levels--at the United Nations and in other international organizations.

His excellency said: This stand does not mean a negative stand toward Algeria, because we maintain good relations with Algeria and we hope these relations will improve. This stand is based on a principle which we adhere to: The unity of countries and their control over their lands, because nonadherence to this principle will create problems among states as a result of claims that are made from time to time.

CSO: 4400/261

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

UAE QUESTIONS LEBANESE USE OF AID TO SOUTH

Paris AL-MUSTAQBAL in Arabic No 270, 24 Apr 82 p 16

[Text] The UAE again has inquired about the fate of 3 million dirhams in aid which it had given to help the relief efforts for the people in the southern region. The government of the UAE informed Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan that it is still waiting to find out what has become of this aid which was received by former Minister of Labor and Social Affairs, Deputy Nazim al-Qadiri, preparatory to transferring it to the region (the western Biqa').

The UAE has urged al-Wazzan to conduct an official investigation into the issue of Arab money which is being squandered. This request from the UAE was made to confirm that it is determined to pursue this issue whatever the circumstances may be, and that it will continue until the truth is revealed and the position of the Lebanese government on the issue is clarified. *

This memorandum from the UAE was preceded by two other contacts with the Foreign Ministry and with the President, with regard to the same matter. The first time, the UAE warned that it might have to stop any future aid to Lebanon if the 3 million dirhams does not appear and is not spent for the purpose for which it was intended. The second time, the UAE threatened that it might find itself compelled to request all the Arab states to halt all financial aid, because the Lebanese government is not using the money given to it as it should, and because there is wrongdoing in the use of this aid in the correct and desired way.

The government has maintained silence on the matter, except for what al-Wazzan said in answer to a political attack relating to this issue, engendering shock in political circles everywhere: "Before they ask about the fate of the 3 million dirhams in aid from the UAE, I want to know the fate of the aid which was given by Saudi Arabia for Lebanese Islamic institutions during the previous administration, and was put at the disposal of the president at that time, Dr. Salim al-Huss.

CSO: 4404/449

RIYADH CONTRASTS U.S. STANDS ON FALKLANDS, PALESTINIAN QUESTION

LD011656 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 1 May 82

[Hashim Abdu Hashim commentary]

[Text] The Falklands crisis has witnessed fresh developments as a result of the escalation in the intensity of international pressures on Argentina and the readiness of the British forces to embark on a comprehensive war with the aim of making Argentina vacate the islands it occupied some weeks ago.

We here in the Middle East region observe with astonishment the sequence of these developments, and we are completely stunned by the international denunciation of the Argentine action accompanied by the international community's determination to affirm the British rights to administer the affairs of the islands as before the Argentine occupation. Although the Argentine foreign minister has expressed his country's readiness to accept the UN Security Council's resolution on a withdrawal from the islands, to halt armed operations and to endeavor to reach a peaceful solution to the dispute, and despite the fact the British foreign secretary has expressed dissatisfaction with his counterpart's statements, and that the United States has frankly declared its position on the issue and affirmed its support for the British demands, all that does not concern us a great deal. [sentence as heard]

What concerns us and astounds us is the well defined, clear and firm position of the international community as represented by the Security Council, and the strong U.S. stand and other reactions expressed by some regional and international organizations concerning three barren and remote islands inhabited only by a small number of people. We do not find a similar stand crystallizing toward the Palestinian issue, which indicates that a large number of countries are in collusion with the great powers and are under the influence of intense pressures exerted on them by the great powers.

The U.S. stand on the Falklands shows that it could, if it wanted, exert the pressures it feels appropriate to tilt the situation in the interest of the side it supports. However, it has not done this for those who have true claims to rights in the Middle East region; on the contrary, its continued support for Israel and its exercise of the right of veto against any UN General Assembly resolution or recommendation by the UN Security Council condemning Israel's actions are greatly regretted by the Arab Nation [words indistinct].

CSO: 4400/261

OIL MINISTER EXPECTS INCREASE IN OIL PRICES

PA251732 Paris AFP in Spanish 1812 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Vienna, 21 Apr (AFP)--Humberto Calderon Berti, Venezuelan energy and mines minister, has said here that he is relatively optimistic about the world oil market.

Shortly before the meeting of OPEC's vigilance committee, Calderon said that he has seen several "favorable signs," especially in the reduction of the gap between spot prices and the organization's official prices.

According to the minister, the price of all crude oils, except the (bony light) type, has risen between \$2.50 to \$3 a barrel on the spot market.

He also said that the spot-market prices of North Sea oil are now \$1.50 above the official prices, which, according to him, should lead to an increase in rates.

The minister said that the average over-all production this year will reach 20 million barrels a day.

He said that he believes the world demand for oil (excluding the eastern countries) will average 46 million barrels a day in 1982.

According to him, demand for the first 3 months was between 43 and 44 million barrels a day.

He said that Ecuador is having difficulty selling its crude because of the Malvinas crisis.

He said that Ecuador produces 200,000 barrels of oil a day. Between 70,000 and 80,000 barrels are earmarked for export, but that currently the country cannot sell at the official price.

The minister said that the committee, made up of the ministers of the United Arab emirates, Venezuela, Algeria, and Indonesia, might meet again in Caracas, 2 or 3 days before the OPEC ministers' meeting in Quito.

This committee was created during the special meeting held in Vienna on 20 March. It has no decision-making power.

CSO: 4400/260

GULF INDUSTRIAL COORDINATION GOALS, AIMS REVIEWED

Beirut AL-IQTISAD WAL-A'MAL in Arabic No 35, Feb 82 pp 56-59

/Article by Dr Muhammad Hisham Khawajikiyah: "The Economic Requirements of Industrial Coordination in the Gulf"/

/Text/ Many Gulf projects are working at only 20 or 30 percent of capacity. There is increasing competition among certain Gulf factories for certain factors of production and markets, reliance on the outer world is great, negotiating power in relation with foreign companies is weak, and there is an inadequacy in marketing and allocations and wastage in spending. These are some of the most serious consequences that have arisen from duplication in projects and delays in the process of coordinating and making allocations within the Gulf countries in the industrial field, as Dr Muhammad Hisham Khawajikiyah reviews them in this study, which was prepared by the Gulf Industrial Investment Council.

In spite of the Gulf countries' orientation toward industrial cooperation for a substantial period, the importance of cooperation remains insufficiently clear. No serious studies have yet been made showing the true economic benefits arising from cooperation. To the contrary, the general view prevailing among some people is that the Gulf countries' interests lie first of all in cooperating with the advanced industrial countries, and their links with one another are merely a sign of affection.

This view is not without some justification. The oil countries export oil to industrial countries, which need it to provide energy for their advanced industries. They also invest the oil financial surpluses they have, considering that these constitute the natural field for the efficient investment of these surpluses in the light of the great investment opportunities they offer, supported by advanced technology and high administrative competence.

Since the ultimate long range goal of cooperation policies is to attain a comprehensive industrial integration, one can define the latter as the distribution of production among various countries in a manner which will realize and ensure these countries the highest economic return (the lowest cost in the long range) and social return (development of the economies of the most relatively backward areas and countries).

Herewith is a brief review of the most conspicuous benefit the Arab Gulf countries can reap in applying effective policies in the realm of industrial coordination.

Avoiding Repetition, Duplication and Conflicting Industrial Projects

Duplication in the establishment of industrial projects occurs as a result of numerous factors, among them:

The presence of conflicting assumptions concerning the scope of the regional or international marketing areas available for marketing the production, as a result of a deficiency in information available to some countries on projects in others, or the absence of measures agreed upon in advance to coordinate the parties concerned with the production or marketing area. Whatever the reason might be, conflicts and duplication in the establishment of industrial projects will have the effect of leading to the following:

Competition among Gulf countries for certain accessories required for the industries they have (labor, primary /and/ intermediary materials); this will have the effect of working to raise the prices of these accessories in a manner raising production costs and putting them in a weak competitive position in the international market. In addition, the local consumer bears additional burdens without justification.

Coordination in the process of employing manpower and technical expertise and purchasing the primary and intermediate materials needed for manufacturing is a question from which extremely large savings can be realized. Cooperation among these countries in respect to their acquisition of labor or the purchase of the primary, intermediary or final materials required for their development needs will have the effect of increasing their negotiating power and will permit the acquisition of advantages they cannot get by themselves, such as obtaining the best prices for their purchases, guaranteeing regular delivery of these, and so forth.

The existence of similar industrial projects in the Gulf countries, together with narrow domestic markets and the presence of strong international competition in foreign markets, plus the existence of such other limitations as the lack of technicians, the poor quality of maintenance services and so forth, will result in the presence of surplus productive capacities that represent an unjustifiable waste as regards existing investments, increasing the costs of production and creating added difficulties for exportation.

Facilities Working at 28 percent of Capacity!

It appears that Gulf industrial installations are operating only at levels much below their design capacity. The fertilizer projects in Qatar and Saudi Arabia never operate at more than 60 percent of capacity. Their customary rate of operation is less than that. The rate of operation of iron and steel projects is just 28 percent of their full productive capacities (see the following table). What applies to the fertilizer projects applies to most Gulf industries. The main exceptions to this general statement are the aluminum smelter in Bahrain and the iron and steel plant in Qatar.

The establishment of industrial coordination among these countries and the distribution of industries on the basis of allocations in various intermediary or final branch areas that will result from that will lead to the optimum use of existing productive capacities, and this in turn will result in the realization of great savings, will increase the productivity of the industries, will reduce their costs and will make them better able to compete abroad.

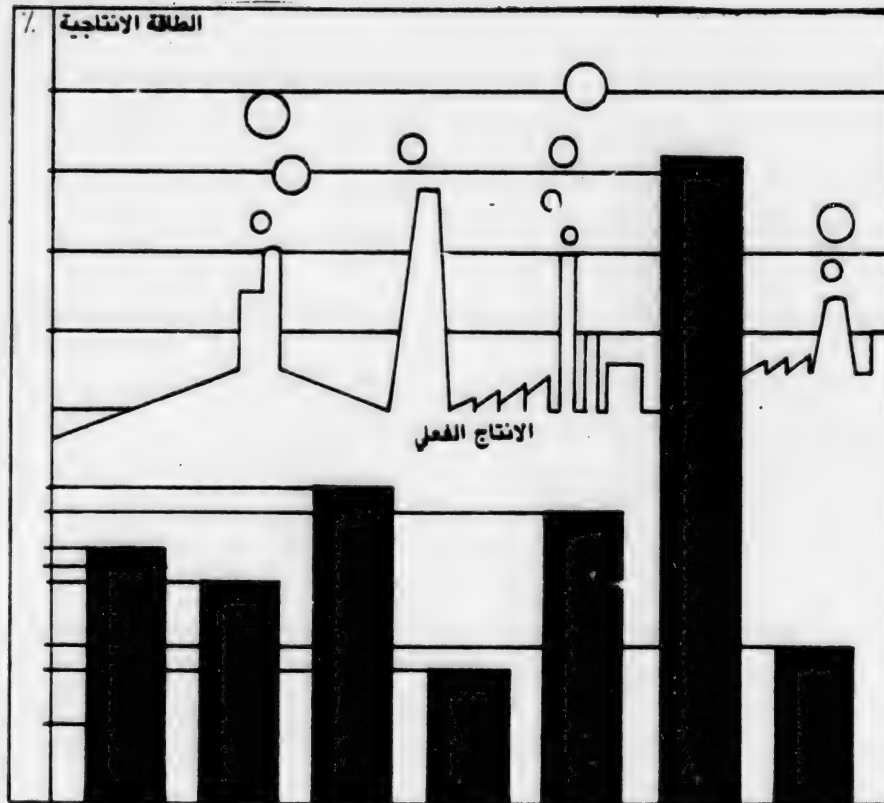
A UNIDO report points out that if Latin America carried out regional industrial coordination in just one field, the steel industry, that could save investments of close to US \$3.7 billion over a 10-year period in the form of idle capacity which could go to other investment areas.

Increased Reliance on the Outer World

Duplication in the establishment of projects has the effect of obstructing the establishment of local advance and rearguard relations among existing or planned industries on a broad scale and increasing industry's reliance on the foreign world in all the countries involved, working toward the fragmentation of the regional market rather than unifying it. Thus, instead of leading to increased intrinsic independence for these countries and reducing their subordination to the international economy, industrialization increases this subordination.

As an example to illustrate that, the establishment of the iron and steel industry has the effect of leading to the elimination of reinforcement iron bars from import lists, for instance, to be replaced by ceramic products, spare parts, graphite rods and a further list of such commodities that begin to appear as a result of the establishment of this industry.

The economics of the basic industries can be improved to a large degree if further processing activities are carried out on their products, such as the production of consumer goods from petrochemicals, iron, and steel, and the Gulf countries can distribute production activities among themselves, through cooperation and coordination, in a way where each country is allotted the production of an intermediate product, which in turn will be the raw material for other products. This will have the effect of filling in the production gaps in the structure of Gulf industries and will thereby lead to the establishment of integrated industries among them, rather than the integration that exists at present between them and the industrial countries and their nearly total reliance on them to obtain the requirements of the industry or export markets for their products.



Key:

- /Left-hand margin/ Productive capacity, percent
- /Center of table/ Actual production
- /Bottom of table, right to left/ /first bar/ Kuwait, National Pipe Company
- /Second bar/ The Qatar Iron and Steel Company
- /Third bar/ Iraq: pipe production project
- /Fourth bar/ The Saudi Arabian Steel Plant, Jiddah
- /Fifth bar/ The Ra's al-Khaymah Iron Organization
- /Sixth bar/ The Dubai National Steel Company
- /Seventh bar/ The Abu Dhabi Iron and Steel Mill

A "Glut" in the Aluminum Industry

The aluminum industry is considered a clear example of the foregoing. The Gulf countries have two aluminum smelters at present, one in Bahrain and the other in Dubai, with a total production capacity of 300,000 tons a year. However, the Gulf countries as a whole are planning to establish new aluminum smelters. Iraq has a plan to produce aluminum at a rate of 200,000 tons in 1985, Abu Dhabi has one for 150,000 tons, Qatar has one for 150,000 tons, Saudi Arabia has one for 200,000 tons, and, finally, Kuwait has one for 150,000 tons. The erection of all these smelters will increase the region's need for the primary and intermediary materials necessary for aluminum production, which are currently being imported from the international market. This also will have the effect of facing these countries in the future with a glut in foreign markets, since most of the current production is exported out of the Gulf area.

The Gulf countries can reach agreement among themselves on specialization in production by expanding the current productive capacities of existing projects to substitute for aluminum ore production in other countries that have alumina, bauxite or finished aluminum product output.

Saudi Arabia, for example, can substitute aluminum ore production with bauxite production, and Iraq can substitute the production of primary aluminum with alumina production, while the other Gulf countries can specialize in the production of certain finished aluminum products.

The Gulf countries, as a further alternative in cooperation, can proceed with the establishment of aluminum smelters, provided that they reach agreement with one another on the collective production of intermediary and final products in the region.

In either case, cooperation and specialization in production will lead to aluminum industry integration in the Gulf region and will integrate their production cycle, increasing these countries' reliance on one another in place of the current reliance of each on foreign countries, both in acquiring this industry's requirements of primary and intermediary materials and in the disposition of their products. In addition, it will have the effect of eliminating probable competition among them in disposing of their products in international markets.

Benefitting from Economies of Size

There are numerous economic activities that can be established on an economic basis only on a large scale, and therefore coordination and cooperation in production in these industries and the specialization in production and establishment of large industrial units that that will lead to, are to be considered important points which will result in benefitting from economies of size.

Studies bearing on the iron and steel industry, for instance, indicate that the minimum optimum size for the productive capacity of a high furnace project is 1 million tons a year; if production drops below half a million tons, production costs will increase by 30 percent.

Whatever the situation may be, it is certain that no Gulf country, alone, can guarantee the establishment of industries at optimum size except in a very few cases, and cooperation among them on the basis of production specialization will continue to be the only means available to establish the greatest number of Gulf projects of optimum sizes capable of realizing appropriate returns on the investments made on them.

From the foregoing, one may conclude that a large part of current and to some extent planned productive capacity is below optimum size.

Above and beyond the economies that will result from expanding the sizes of projects through specialization, one result will be the existence of a balanced economy in the Gulf region, on top of other benefits such as joint maintenance, marketing and so forth. What goes for the petrochemical industries can be said about the iron and steel industry.

The Importance of Coordination in the Field of Marketing

The process of marketing Gulf industrial products at competitive prices in world markets is the basic criterion for the success of the industrialization process in the region. Therefore, unless these countries pursue a reasonable marketing platform, they will not be able to guarantee their industrial projects the ingredients of success and prosperity. The difficulty with the marketing process at the current time lies in two sources:

The first one is related to the existence of a world market surplus in most Gulf export industries, making the process of penetrating the world market a difficult one. The ammonia, nitrogenous fertilizer, steel and intermediate petrochemicals market is distinguished by the presence of a surplus in existing production capacity. Markets for methanol are limited and dominated by traditional producers to a large extent. As for refining, Western Europe, the natural market for refined products, is to be considered a difficult market because European refineries are working at less than their capacity, in carrying out the program of voluntary guidance that exists in the European Economic Community. Studies show that the state of the European market will not change in the long run but that crude refining capacity will remain adequate until after 1986.

Second, there is customs protection on imports of the above products, especially in the countries of the Council of European Economic Cooperation, adding new difficulties to the problem of marketing and adding to its complexities.

Overcoming the abovementioned marketing difficulties will not come about through a reduction in prices or the presentation of requests to obtain shares in the international market buy rather through careful planning to create a logical entry into the market.

In light of the abovementioned reasons, marketing requirements demand cooperation among Gulf countries in drawing up a marketing policy that is capable of penetrating world markets for their processed products on carefully studied bases. That will not be feasible for them if each one continues to operate in isolation.

Coordination of chemical fertilizer marketing policies by entering into joint agreements with developing countries will also have the effect of facilitating the entry of these products into these countries. Examples of that are the agreements where the Kuwait petrochemical industry has 40 percent of the capital of the Turkish Mediterranean Chemical Fertilizer Manufacturing Company, and this Turkish company obtains part of its ammonia imports from the Kuwait Petrochemical Industry Company. The Kuwait Development Fund also contributes to the financing of the ammonia and urea plant in Sri Lanka. The state of Qatar owns 40 percent of the Petrochemical Manufacturing Company, Du Nord, which has a petrochemical processing complex in the city of Dunkirk, France. In June 1979 the Saudi-Pakistani joint plant erected in Birpur, Pakistan, began ammonia and urea production. There is also a similar joint project under construction between Saudi Arabia and Taiwan and it is anticipated that it will start production in 1981. Negotiations are also underway between Saudi Arabia (represented by the Sabic Company) and India to establish a project to produce ammonia and urea with a productive capacity of 1,000 and 1,500 tons per day, respectively, and there is a joint project between the Emirate of 'Ajman and Pakistan to produce urea. Kuwait is also intending to participate in the third Arab Gulf project in Pakistan to produce ammonia and urea.

Entering into collective economic negotiations with economic blocs in the world, especially those related to the industrial countries, in the desire to guarantee markets for the Gulf countries' products, is not a new thing in international economic relations. The European Common Market countries have displayed their readiness, through the Committee on Foreign Economic Relations of the European Parliament, to enter into negotiations with the Arab countries in the Gulf with the objective of obtaining oil supplies for themselves in an orderly manner at appropriate prices in exchange for permission for Gulf petrochemical products to enter European markets by the grant of preferential treatment. Since the Gulf countries enjoy an obvious relative advantage in production of a number of petrochemical products, this will have the effect of redistributing the specialization that has developed in the establishment of these industries between the two groups of countries.

Since petrochemical projects depend on the most intensely complex technology, it is difficult to market their products, and they generally require large investments and high shipping rates, the establishment of a number of petrochemical projects will entail investment risks whose significance one cannot belittle. This state of affairs has prompted some Arab Gulf countries to reach agreement with international firms to market their products.

Cooperation in the Regional Marketing of Gulf Products

Industrial cooperation that is aimed at unifying the Gulf market will result in expanding the domestic market so that its population can reach 23 million consumers, improving the productivity of Gulf industry, making the operation of existing productive capacity more competent and leading to the optimum exploitation of resources available. It will also increase relations of economic interlinkage among these countries. This will all function in a manner making the countries in the region less dependent on the outer world for providing their consumer requirements and it will help improve their competitive position and enable them to attain better trade conditions.

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CSO: 4404/317

PERSIAN GULF AREA

BRIEFS

MEDIA AGREEMENTS APPROVED--His Majesty Sultan Qabus Ibn Sa'id issued two decrees today, approving Oman's participation in the agreement to jointly produce television programs and in the Gulf Agency Agreement, both of which were signed by the Gulf Information Ministers. [GF251738 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 25 Apr 82]

CSO: 4400/261

UK JOURNALIST REPORTS ON AFGHAN EXPERIENCE

PM061405 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 6 May 82 p 6

[John Fullerton report: "Guerrillas Pray to the Sound of Soviet Gunfire"]

[Text] Eight feet underground and steeped in icy water, 120 Afghan guerrillas prayed silently for survival in the darkness as Russian helicopter gunships and armoured vehicles pounded their homes overhead.

Seventeen tanks, BMP armoured fighting vehicles, and BTR-60 armoured personnel carriers from Kabul had sped across an open, stony plain and launched a four-hour strike against hamlets in Logar Province, south-eastern Afghanistan.

Logar lies between the capital and the Pakistan border. It is on the transit route for guerrillas, moving by day and night, to bring in Chinese mines, Kalashnikov rifles, British .303 calibre ammunition made in the 1939-45 war, Canadian bolt-action rifles, and Egyptian rounds for anti-tank rocket launchers.

When the operation was over, three guerrillas lay dead in Rauchi and seven suspects were hauled off to Kabul for interrogation.

In Qotob Khel, further north, 14 Afghan resistance fighters were killed. I treated two women for wounds. One had been shot through the hand and the breast and had received splinters in her head. The second had the lower part of her chin shot away.

The Afghan "doctor" in Rauchi had no qualifications and no knowledge of how to use his well-equipped medical bag. He was a mere boy, shaking with fright and reluctant to touch the female wounded.

We had fixed up a serum drip for one, but instead of cleaning the wounds and stopping the bleeding he simply covered the unpleasant sight with sacking.

First sign of the assault was a column of dust about six miles off. About 20 minutes later the line of armoured vehicles in camouflage paint led the attack, with two "hind" MI-12 armoured helicopter gunships, 100 ft up, clearing the way for the soldiers' advance.

As the leading vehicles opened fire, the guerrillas ran, leaping aboard an ancient bright red bus.

Thirty guerrillas all yelled contradictory orders to a confused driver who promptly steered the vehicle into open ground, bereft of cover in any direction.

It was virtually every man for himself, but dragging me by the arm, the guerrilla commander rushed me through a small field of clover and a plantation of saplings before we flung ourselves--with about 120 others--into a hole in an embankment.

The tunnel--it was in fact a large storm water drain lying beneath a road--was some six to eight feet deep, intersected in three places by ventilation shafts and about 400 yards long.

We stayed there for more than three and a half hours, listening to the whine of tank engines and the sound of 57mm freelight rockets being fired at villages by the gunships.

When we emerged we found that soldiers had looted houses of cash, radios and cheap jewellery--a sure sign that the attacking force was composed of both communist Afghan troops and Russians.

CSO: 4600/455

PDPA PUBLISHES ITS PROGRAM OF ACTION

Kabul KABUL NEW TIMES in English 21, 22, 24, 25, 26 Apr 82 pp 2, 3

[Text]

[21 Apr 82 pp 2, 3]

The People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA) approved its first programme (Document of objectives) in 1965. In the period since then, a great historical event took place, i.e., the victorious April Revolution, triumphed on the basis of people's will and under the leadership of our party and the process of the said revolution is successfully developing presently. From the position of an opposition organization, relatively small in number, semi-underground and subjected to repression of the reactionary regimes, the PDPA by using various methods and forms of semi-underground and open, parliamentary, peaceful and armed struggle changed into a ruling party, experienced and recognised political vanguard of the working class and all the working people and the leading force of society and state of Afghanistan. As a result Afghanistan stepped onto the way of national democratic

transformations, the path from backwardness to all-round development. The process of revolutionary changes in our country is irreversible and advances step-by-step.

The way opted by our country accords with and reflects the fundamental interests of our people.

The basic strategic task of the party's first programme, that is, capturing political power and initiating national democratic transformations, has been accomplished.

With the publication of "Basic Lines of the Revolutionary Duties of Democratic Republic of Afghanistan" in May 1978 the progressive socio-economic changes were proclaimed, their implementation started and the way paved for consolidating national independence of our country.

The new document of programmatic significance, "Theses of the PDPA Central Committee on the

eve of Second Anniversary of April Revolution", adopted in 1980 played a great and important role in the development of theoretical foundations and practical activities of the party, the contents of which are of basic importance till now. Over the period which has elapsed since the "Theses" our party has gained new and valuable experience in the sphere of guiding social, economic and state affairs that provides possibility to search for way and means of solving most important problems and accomplishing the present-day pressing and future tasks more perfectly and concretely and to increase the effectiveness of the party activities as a whole.

Now our party needs a new programmatic document that is, the "Programme of Action of PDPA", which must reflect the political experience of our party itself and the experience of the development of conditions in the present-day world.

Our party believes that under the present circumstances the most major duty of the party and revolutionary power, parallel with the defence of our dear motherland, Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, consists in making constructive and unremitting activity for the sake of improving the living condition of the people and for attaining allround social, economic and cultural progress of Afghanistan. Therefore, the PDPA in its countrywide Conference held in Kabul on March 15, 1982, drafted and passed this Programme of Action for consistent, planned and total solution of the whole complex national democratic tasks of revolution in DRA.

The Programme of Action and overall activities of the PDPA are based on the goals and sacred principles of peace and democracy, national independence and freedom, social justice, equality, brotherhood, and all-sided social progress and development, to which our people and their political vanguard, PDPA, have always been and will remain loyal.

CHAPTER I

NATURE OF NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC REVOLUTION IN AFGHANISTAN.

The PDPA is convinced that the eradication of backwardness and development towards allround social progress is possible only through revolutionary changes. Revolutionary theory teaches and internat-

ional revolutionary experience has testified that straightaway immediate transition from backwardness to allround social progress is impossible. The eradication of backwardness demands a specific period and conscious efforts on the part of people under the leadership of revolutionary ruling party. The inevitable and imperative historical stage encompassing transition from a backward society to a socially advanced society is National Democratic Revolution that ensures national progress through broad democratic changes.

As a law-governed result of long struggles of the working people of Afghanistan for complete emancipation from the yoke of oppression of exploiters and despots and for eradication of medieval backwardness, the April Revolution is a National Democratic one with an anti-feudal and anti-imperialist character. The April Revolution was a vivid reflection of mounting historical discontent of great social forces, i.e., the working class, peasants, intellectuals, patriotic and progressive section of armed forces, progressive clergy, nationalities, tribes and other national minorities, with the self-seeking and reactionary policies of oppressive anti-people regimes.

The victory of revolution has put the following general democratic goals on agenda:

Elimination of all the remnants of feudal and pre-feudal relations, full execution of democratic land reforms through abolition of big feudal estates and distribution of land among landless peasants and those with small holdings and agricultural workers, raising the level of national economy; promotion of material and cultural living standards of the people, growth of national culture of the peoples of Afghanistan and democratization of political and social life. By virtue of being anti-imperialist, our revolution at the same time is national in character and it reflects the characteristics, peculiarities, deep religious feelings, customs and traditions of nationalities, tribes and peoples living in Afghanistan.

The objective of our revolution, party and the state is: solving pressing problems of national development in practice to the benefit of the masses of people; eliminating national inequalities inherited from the past; creating real conditions for gradual and further coming closer of nationalities, tribes and on the basis of equality of rights; economic, social and cultural development and the participation of masses of the people in the construction of new and blossoming Afghanistan.

The April National Democratic Revolution emancipated Afghanistan from the oppressive dom-

ination of feudals, compradores, corrupt high-ranking bureaucrats, parasitic sardars (chieftains) and usurers.

Our country changed into a democratic country, the way of whose development is determined by the people. This invaluable gain must be defended with all powers and means. The land and water constituting the basic source of income and life of the people came to belong them. All the former ruling forces used to promise the distribution of land and water to the peasants, but always they cheated the people and played with their vital rights with broken pledges. The April Revolution put in end to these tricks and set our working people on the bright and broad social development.

The April Revolution brought in its wake the real material and cultural reconstruction for our dear land.

The torrent of our revolution overthrew and cleansed the country of the existence of feudal lords, compradores, usurers, sardars and bureaucrats who had subjected the people of Afghanistan to oppression and who were leading glamorous life at the expense of people's sweat and blood.

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The revolutionary rule proclaimed equality of all nationalities, tribes and clans of Afghanistan and ensured equal rights for all the citizens of our country irrespective of their social status, nationality, sex and religion.

For the first time in the history of our country, the real equality of rights between women and men was proclaimed. The free observance of religious rites for the devoted Muslims was guaranteed and the state took the responsibility of the welfare of clergy and

respected religious ulemas. The state pays full attention to the maintenance of mosques and holy shrines. An extensive programme of taking new steps towards betterment of working and living conditions of the toiling classes was initiated. The countrywide national campaign for elimination of illiteracy is expanding and the state sector in the economy is consolidating. The representatives of broad democratic and patriotic circles for the first time found the real possibility of participating in the construction of a new and pros-

perous Afghanistan through their social and state organisations. The name of Afghanistan, resounded with pride in the international arena. Its role within the Non-aligned Movement grew and its relations with progressive states consolidated. But tremendous difficulties have to be surmounted by our people while traversing this new path of the life.

The National Democratic April Revolution triumphed under the conditions of our backward country and presently expands and develops under such circumstances which demand the solution

of a wider complex of problems than in the case of some other backward countries. Apart from the general economic, social and cultural problems, religious, tribal and national questions etc., have also to be solved.

From the very first days our revolution was put to serious test and faced severe and increasing opposition of international imperialism and its allies who unleashed an extensive joint armed interference in the domestic affairs of our sacred country. They utilised the accursed individuals including the representatives of exploiting ruling circles overthrown by our revolution and similarly some of those countrymen who have been deceived by the enemies' propaganda.

The course of development of the April Revolution has not been an easy and smooth one. The process of democratising the social life and the approach to a series of significant socio-economic transformations was accompanied by blunders and mistakes of the party and state leadership. The major responsibility of these mistakes lies on Hafizullah Amin, this traitor to the cause of party and people, to whom our party and people meted out the deserved punishment, on Dec. 27, 1979.

As a result of the above-stated factors most of the proposed tasks of the PDPA remained unfulfilled and the process of completing the changes begun in the interest of the people was slowed down and delayed. The party closed in time

and with its powerful hand the road of subjectivism and law-breaking and categorically rejected the attempt to bypass the necessary stages of national democratic revolution. Meanwhile, it enriched its former view as regards the unity of all democratic and patriotic forces under the banner of revolution with concrete political content and became the organiser and founder of National Fatherland Front. Parallel to this the party was forced to harmonise all its activities to the changed conditions when the development of revolution proceeded now not peacefully but in a state of war and to pay special attention to the defence of revolutionary gains of the people in the face of foreign intervention and conspiracies.

While not permitting any sort of hurriedness and ignoring of objective realities, our party at the same time does not want to tolerate the induction of any interval in the revolutionary transformations of Afghanistan. Any sort of stop at a point and substitution of revolutionary practice with revolutionary words will not be permitted. The party is firmly determined to gradually better the material conditions of people, eradicate illiteracy, develop and promote education, public health and culture and fully ensure conditions of tranquillity and revolutionary law and with the victory of revolution the basic orientation of the march of our society was already predetermined at the beginning. Presently with recti-

fication of mistakes and subjectivism and the acquisition of necessary political maturity, the revolutionary movement has gained a new and powerful locomotive force and is heading firmly forward on the road which the people have chosen. Our party analyses the complex and variegated problems facing our society from the positions of objectivity and political realism. However not all the problems can be resolved in the course of the national democratic revolution.

The solution of many of them, for example all-round growth of productive forces and scientific and technical revolution etc., is possible in the later and higher stages of social progress.

(CHAPTER II) THE POLITICAL GOALS AND DUTIES OF PDPA.

(1)

The PDPA has set to itself the following main political goals and duties:

—Further consolidation and expansion of the gains of revolution and revolutionary power of the working class and all the working people.

—Defence of the state sovereignty, territorial integrity and national independence of our country, the DRA.

—Suppression of the armed activities of counter-revolution which attempts, with the assistance and support of international imperialism, hegemonism and regional reaction, to dismember our country, deprive our people from freedom and to restore the power of accursed oppressors

and exploiters who were toppled down by the Afghan people.

—Ensuring countrywide national and all-embracing lasting peace throughout the territory of Afghanistan in order that all citizens of the country could work and live in a fully tranquil atmosphere to the benefit of society and country and jointly solve the issues problems which need a discussion without resorting to use of force and weapons in an atmosphere replete with trust, cooperation and brotherhood.

(2)

The basis and foundation of the political power of the working people in Afghanistan consists of alliance of workers and peasants with the support and participation of all the working people and all the real patriots, soldiers and officers of the revolutionary armed forces, craftsmen, progressive intellectuals, national capitalists and merchants, religious figures and known respected personalities of all the nationalities, tribes and minorities of the country.

The DPA considers the ensuring of wider and more active participation of working people and all democratic, progressive and patriotic forces of society in the national democratic and anti-feudal changes and in the cause of the defence of country and April Revolution as one of priority tasks.

In the sphere of leading the state the party, consistently endeavours to ensure the following goals:

—Unremitting and effective work of state organs in the capital and provinces for the execution of concrete tasks of April Revolution.

—Expansion and deepening of the principle of democratic centralism in the activities of state organs by logical and correct combination of central leadership and constructive activity of local organs and mass organisations of the working people.

—Democratization of state power and its organs, expansion and consolidation of their relations with people and to bring their functioning in conformity with the demands and requirements of compatriots.

—Completion of state apparatus by posting patriotic, competent officials faithful to revolution.

—Complete eradication of the remnants of the former systems such as bribery, embezzlement of public properties, bureaucracy, nepotism and selfishness in all institutions of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

Enhancing the role and responsibility of party organs in fulfilling their duties pertaining to the consolidation of people's power in provinces and resolving the urgent and pressing problems of people.

The People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA) considers its sacred and unavoidable obligation to ensure the security of our beloved countrymen in Revolutionary Afghanistan and to protect and safeguard the gains of revolution, life and peaceful work of our compatriots. The PDPA has always paid full

attention to the matters related to over-all consolidation of the armed forces of DRA and promotion of their combat efficacy and preparedness in order to meet the above need and to rebuff the efforts of imperialist forces and its allies aimed at depriving our people of the independence which was gained at a very high cost.

The PDPA and our Revolutionary Government will consistently and decisively pursue the policy based on converting the armed forces into a reliable shield of the defence of the revolution and its gains and to a real faithful servant for our prideful and toiling people, a policy based on ever further rallying closer of the armed forces around the PDPA and inculcating in the soldiers and officers with lofty spirit of bravery, manliness, heroism and profound loyalty to the cause of revolution.

The armed forces of Afghanistan are a new type of the armed forces and defend revolution and its great gains i.e. revolutionary power of the working people. The specific character of the armed forces is determined above all by the social character of our revolutionary state which determines the objectives of the armed forces. This way our armed forces become a powerful weapon for the defence of the interests of the people of Afghanistan. In the new armed forces of Afghanistan the approach towards the soldier has radically changed. They are treated as compatriots with equal rights and as respected members of society,

who are the reliable and true defenders of our country.

During the successful revolutionary process of the country to serve in the units of armed forces and to carry out all-sided cooperation, is the honourable and noble obligation of each patriotic member of society. In their turn the armed forces act not only as military training schools but also the schools of general and political education imbuing the soldiers with the spirit of patriotism and internationalism and as a place for educating cadres for the economy of the country. In future, too, the party and revolutionary state will consistently work for the consolidation of armed forces, frontier forces, and security

forces as public servants, to train reliable cadres loyal to the cause of people and revolution, supply modern weapons and means for them and to promote their level of military and political preparedness and their material conditions. In respect of selection and assisting in the training and preparing of leading cadres for the armed forces the PDPA will pay special attention to recruit cadres from among the workers, peasants, and other outstanding sons of toilers in the armed forces.

[24 Apr 82 pp 2, 3]

The formation and strengthening of the party structures in the armed forces of the DRA are being carried out under the leadership of PDPA. The primary party organisations perform an effective and leading role in all sections of the military organism. The PDPA will give all-sided assistance to raise the authority of commanders and to provide for close cooperation among command and political cadres in the armed forces in order to enable them to execute their duties for ensuring complete security in the country, and will strengthen the link between the armed forces and the people.

Our party is convinced that the defence of the country and the revolution and the ensuring of security throughout the country must become more than ever the common cause of the party and the people.

Taking that into consideration, the party considers it timely and essential:

—To establish a unified single defence system of the defence revolution composed of armed forces, frontier forces, security organs, groups of defenders of revolution and volunteer groups of tribes.

—To ensure effective leadership and tight party control over the process of the activities of this system as a whole.

—To create coordination and mutual cooperation among the circles of this system.

Under the conditions when the opponents of the revolution are endeavouring to reimpose the medieval conditions in our country, and to hamper the development of Afghanistan towards progress and prosperity, the party appeals to all patriots to get united more

closely than ever in a single file and make their bosoms the shield for the defence of the gains of revolution.

Our people must realise that if their living conditions are not improving with required speed, the main reason for that is the destructive acts of bandits and counter-revolutionaries supported from abroad of the most ominous enemies of our country, that is, the imperialists.

The PDPA as a party of the new type and the vanguard of the working class and all toilers of Afghanistan regards the all-sided continued development and expansion of its ties with toiling masses and all democratic, patriotic and national forces of our society as its pressing and inavoidable duty.

The new political system in the country which is indicative of the democratic character of the revolution and means for new social and state structure is the gain of revolution. In addition to state organs, this system also includes the National Fatherland Front as a base for work and struggle in the DRA under the leadership of the PDPA.

The NFF unites all political, religious, social, trade union cultural and economic organisations which reflect the common and definite interest of the broadest masses of people in our country composed of workers, peasants, nomads,

militarymen, clergy, intellectuals, craftsmen, and national traders and bourgeoisie, youth, women and all nationalities and tribes residing in Afghanistan.

The party deems it its duty that parallel to the ever further consolidation of state power, it should improve and develop the methods of working of the new socio-political system, as a whole and to ensure that the cooperation existing among state apparatus, NFF and all other social organisations given serious attention and ever further strengthened. The party in future too will perfect the forms and methods of leading the trade unions, cooperatives, youth and women democratic organisations, unions of creative intellectuals and other types of organisation of the working people and assist all-sidedly in consolidating them organisationally improving their activities and creating broad possibilities for the manifestation of their initiatives. Each member of the PDPA who works in social organisations should work tirelessly for their growth and consolidation. Each member of the party is duty bound to help in improving the sense of responsibility and revolutionary zeal of the masses and providing favourable conditions for them to express their creative initiatives, enlightening and training the members in these organisations and to draw them in the active struggle actively for fulfilling the duties which the Saur Revolution has placed on all patriots.

This will greatly assist in developing the social bases of the revolution, consolidating the revolutionary democratic system in the country and increasing the influence, prestige and authority of PDPA.

SOCIAL POLICY OF PDPA

1—On the social structure of our society:

After the success of Saur Revolution, profound changes and transformations have taken place and are continuing in the social sphere as a result of activities of PDPA and the State of DRA for implementing national democratic tasks. An end has been put to the political, social and economic domination of feudals, compradors, high-ranking corrupt bureaucrats, and usurers. The democratic land reforms and arrangements for the just distribution of water are being continued which will considerably improve the living of landless peasants and those with small plots of land nomads, herdsmen, and agricultural-workers within a historically short period of time. The state sector, specially in industry and transport is expanding and consolidating.

Thus, not only the material and spiritual living conditions of classes, social groups, nationalities, tribes and various ethnic groups but also the existing relations among them will change considerably. Therefore, the unity of all national and

patriotic forces of Afghanistan, for which numerous favourable subjective and objective factors exist will enrich and be consolidated.

The effect of capitalist relations on the socio-economic structure of our society is relatively weak.

During the stage of national democratic revolution the party, together with ensuring and consolidating national patriotic unity, avails of the present possibilities and includes the patriotic merchants and capitalists, craftsmen, chiefs of tribes, scholars, clergymen and all others, who are ready to participate in this noble deed, in the task of the construction of the future blossoming society.

For the implementation of its social policy, our party proceeds from a concrete scientific and objective analysis of the present day structure of Afghanistan's society and its main component forces.

Working class:

Afghanistan's working class, although it is numerically small, possesses significant traditions of organised trade union and class struggle. In our country the main part of big industry was concentrated in state sector from the very beginning which considerably helped the concentration of industrial workers in Afghanistan.

Thanks to April Revolution, the workers were em-

ancipated from the exploitation of feudal bourgeois regimes and changed into a class, which is the collective owner of the means of production in state sector, and in unity with peasants constitutes the main social force of the new state power.

Our party and revolutionary state will also strive in future to ensure that the state sector workers become a rapidly growing and the best organised force in the conditions of the national democratic revolution.

The party and state, more than ever before, will orientate their economic policy towards creating strong, progressive and dynamic industrial bases and the consolidation and expansion of the state sector. The quantitative and qualitative development of Afghanistan's working class will exert ever-increasing influence on all spheres of social life and consistently strengthen the leading role of the party.

Our party attaches great significance to the growth of the working class movement under the leadership of the Central Council of Trade Unions of Afghanistan, because this movement profoundly influences the improvement of living conditions of workers in public, mixed and private sectors and increases the participation of working class in the construction of a new society in the DRA. The party will take all necessary measures in order to

consolidate the trade unions organisationally expand vocational training systems, and improve the working and living condition of workers.

In future, too, the party will make incessant efforts to raise the level of professional preparedness, general education to increase the level of cultural, ideological and political consciousness of the working class of Afghanistan and to enhance its role in the society, in the struggle, production and to ensure its active participation to enforce its political power. Our party will constantly pursue the policy of accepting the best representatives of working class in its ranks.

Our party will consolidate the unity of working class, peasants and all the working people and regards it as an essential condition for construction of a new Afghanistan.

PEASANTS:

Peasants constitute the majority of population in Afghanistan. They are the numerically largest participating force in the revolutionary re-structuring of our society.

In the course of its development, the revolution eliminates feudalism and remnants of feudalism. In this manner, it emancipates the peasants from the back-breaking oppression and exploitation at the hands of feudal lords, from the deprivation of rights and from the pressures of the usurers which has existed for centuries in the country. The policy of the party and Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA) is based on activities aimed at distributing land and water to the peasants, assisting the peasants by supplying credits and means of production, creating necessary conditions for supplying them essential materials and creating facilities for the marketing of their products, permanently improving their living conditions, raising their cultural and political consciousness and serious attention is being paid to all these tasks. Similarly it is envisaged to take concrete measures to raise the level of agricultural production in the interest of all peasant masses and, in this way, the actual incomes of peasants households will increase.

Our party will conduct and implement the land policy in conformity with popular national customs and traditions of our people and sacred Islamic principles.

The revolution distributes the land and water which previously belonged to the exploiters and usurers, to the needy, the have-nots and the large families on a realistic basis and in accordance with the principles of the sacred religion of Islam as regards the ceiling of land-holding, fulfills the historical aspirations of all peasants as regards for receiving land and for the observance of the norms of social justice for all.

It also helps in the voluntary organisation of peasants, in the cooperatives. In this manner for the first time in the history of our country peasants find the possibility to make strenuous efforts in a free atmosphere for their own interest and for that of the society of which they are considered the respected and full-fledged members.

The hired bands of terrorists supported by the remnants of exploiting classes are trying to neutralise the transformations, carried out by our party and revolutionary state in the interest of broad masses of peasants, particularly, the democratic land reforms.

The party and revolutionary state relying on the toiling peasants and their full support with devote full attention in order to exterminate totally the armed counter-revolution.

INTELLECTUALE:

Intellectuals have a significant and responsible role in the life of our society and the development of revolutionary movement.

Intellectuals, including those in the armed forces, have been and are in the forefront of the process of reconstruction of our country. Today a considerable part of our country's intellectuals have taken up the positions of progressive and advanced ideology of our time.

This section of the intelligentsia fights for the realization of the interests and will of the toilers and helps raise the level of their political and cultural consciousness.

Another section of the intellectuals, who did not want and could not sever their relations with the exploiting classes and who took up position against the revolution and the people, condemned themselves to isolation from the people, and alliance with reaction and imperialism, and consequently to political and moral defeat.

In the future, based on the purposeful efforts of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the state of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the importance and role of the revolutionary intelligentsia will further increase and as a result of swelling of their ranks with the best representatives of the toilers, and first of all, the workers, peasants and soldiers, joining in it will grow into an even more important social force.

The objective needs for the realisation of a cultural revolution in our country

and preparation for achieving all-sided technical, scientific and cultural progress, requires further elevation of the role and importance of the intelligentsia, on the basis of their more closer and cohesive unity around the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the state of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, and increasing of their part in future economic, cultural and spiritual development of the country.

Our party is convinced that the progressive part of Afghan intelligentsia has always been loyal to the best revolutionary and patriotic traditions, and will proudly and in a dignified manner serve the lofty aims of the Saur Revolution and will take a brilliant part in the victory of the aims of the revolution.

SMALL TRADERS AND THE CRAFTSMEN:

The state of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, follows a principled policy of consistent, lasting and honest cooperation with small traders and craftsmen in the interest of the people and in their own interest, based on and conditioned on the serious respect and observance, on their part, of the Fundamental Principles of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and other laws of the country. All the craftsmen and small traders can rest assured that the party and the government are vitally interested in and

gain from their productive and commercial activities.

The party and the state believe that all the craftsmen, traders and small owners of means of transport can, and must, take active part in the improvement of the living conditions of the citizens by utilising their resources and possibilities and assisted by the vast efforts of the state. In this sense, they will actually become active participants in the national-democratic Saur Revolution and will remain so throughout its duration.

The party, realising the role of the craftsmen in the production of goods and commodities needed by the public and the role of the traders in the distribution of goods and commodities will assist them in promoting their economic activities and will encourage different types of cooperation between the craftsmen and the traders.

NATIONAL CAPITALISTS:

National bourgeoisie in Afghanistan has not achieved that level of development where it could reach the stage of monopoly capitalism and strengthen the process of the merging of the big national bourgeoisie with international imperialistic monopolies. National bourgeoisie in Afghanistan basically consists of small and medium entrepreneurs and traders, who themselves gain from the elimination of the backwardness and in the progress of the country. However, as regards the representatives of the big capital in Afghanistan who had connections with big feudal-bourgeois circles, it must be stated that they also shared the same destiny which befell these circles. They left the country and have joined the counterrevolutionary and anti-Afghanistan forces abroad.

The state of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is providing necessary economic and legal foundations for the long-term effective and mutually beneficial cooperation of the private sector and the national bourgeois with the state, both in the framework of the mixed sector and in the form of private enterprise. Our revolutionary state is assisting the national entrepreneurs of the private sector, and defending them against competition of imperialist monopolies and foreign capital, and is determined to con-

tinue doing so in the future, too.

The opportunity has been provided for industrialists circles and national traders to join the National Fatherland Front through the Economic Consultative Council and represent their specific interests.

The state expects from the private sector not only the complete and unconditional observance of the laws of the country which regulate its activities, but also expects from them a conscious stand vis-a-vis problems and needs of the state and society, participation in solving the problems and investment of their resources in necessary projects on the basis of mutual benefit. The effectiveness of such cooperation should be reflected, in the final analysis, in joint construction and joint utilisation of industrial complexes, housing projects and transport and in providing the citizens with new opportunities for employment and raising the standard of their living, the stabilisation of prices and, finally in the general development of the national economy of the country.

2—THE YOUTH:

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Our party believes that the main direction of the work among the youth should consist of further rallying of the masses of the youth around the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the Democratic Youth Organisation of Afghanistan, this militant

helper and reliable reserve force of the party. The leading of revolutionary movement of the youth by our party is in itself a basic source of strength and a guarantee for the success of this movement. Party organisations should constantly and consistently direct the activities of the youth organisations towards absorbing the vast masses of youth in political, production and defence works and towards education and raising the level of the political and ideological maturity of the youth.

The Democratic Youth Organisation of Afghanistan should increase its present important role and influence among the youth and should train and unite them on the basis of the principle of unity and alliance of the progressive, national and patriotic forces for the progress and blossoming of the country. The Democratic Youth Organisation of Afghanistan is duty-bound to organise and mobilise the youth for the implementation of the planned tasks and to channel and utilise their creative energy in a principled manner, to raise their political consciousness, progressive morality and the lofty feelings of patriotism and to direct the work for the elimination of illiteracy among the youth.

The Democratic Youth Organisation of Afghanistan must undertake vast propaganda, publicity, political and ideological work among all the strata of youth

and, above anyone else, should rely on the young workers. It must further expand work among the peasants and must assist in raising the political consciousness of the peasants. Likewise, the Democratic Youth Organisation of Afghanistan is duty-bound to increase its ideological and political influence among the students and all the servicemen in the armed forces, the security forces and the State Information Services. The Democratic Youth Organization of Afghanistan should constantly look after the Pioneer Organisation of Afghanistan, treating this as one of its urgent duties, and must help and assist it in the upbringing of the children in the spirit of loyalty to the country and revolution.

CSO: 4600/449

ECONOMIC, SOCIAL GAINS OF SAUR REVOLUTION PUBLICIZED

Industrial Growth

Kabul KABUL NEW TIMES in English 14 Apr 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Confident Pace of Socio-economic Growth"]

[Text] The glorious Saur Revolution, particularly its new phase, has paved the way for rapid social and economic growth of the country. Despite the undeclared war unleashed by imperialism, hegemonism and reaction, our people led by the PDPA are indefatigably working for flourishing and development of a free, proud, progressive and powerful Afghanistan.

Facts testify that despite this dirty war imposed by enemies, the pace of social and economic growth has not only been maintained but in some cases accelerated.

According to the statistical data in the Afghan year 1360 (March 21, 1981 to March 21, 1982) the industrial growth recorded 1.5 per cent increase and the national income went up by 2.4 per cent. The plans for the new year envisages further industrialisation.

On the basis of the current year's development plan, over sixty new industrial projects are scheduled to start functioning in the DRA. By boosting the production it is aimed to meet the needs of the people to a considerable extent within the country.

The 'programme of action' adopted by the recently concluded countrywide conference of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan envisages considerable increase in providing job opportunities and an equitable distribution of wages. Likewise, further development of the industrial base as a foundation for economic development has been given special attention in this connection.

The revolutionary progress from backwardness towards all-round development in all spheres is of vital significance for the

oppressed people of Afghanistan who have greatly suffered and have been brutally exploited in the past. Now that they have cast off the yoke of exploitation and are striving for building a new society void of social, national and class contradictions to obliterate all forms and manifestations of socio-economic backwardness inherited from the past decrepit feudal regimes, they rejoice in the successes scored by their revolutionary government in this direction.

The prompt steps taken and fundamental transformations introduced after the revolution give us the assurance that in the near future we will achieve significant victories in further consolidating the economic growth and ensuring the well-being and prosperity of the Afghan society.

Attempts are being made so that by proper utilisation of the country's natural

resources and wealth with the cooperation of our hard working compatriots the national economy should grow considerably to be responsive to the need of the broad masses of the population.

A host of the reconstruction projects are being undertaken in different socio-economic aspects of the society, with the completion of which the long-cherished historical aspirations of our long-suf-

fering people will be fulfilled.

Today it is a crystal clear fact that the party and government's policy in solving the host of the socio-economic problems serves the best-interest of the masses and reflects their aspirations.

The revolution has changed the country into an arena of work and struggle for building an ever-flourishing and prosperous society.

Advance in Pharmaceuticals

Kabul KABUL NEW TIMES in English 15 Apr 82 p 3

[Text] The state-run Avicenna-i-Balkhi Pharmaceutical Enterprise produces, supplies and imports drugs to satisfy the domestic needs of the people for medicine.

The enterprise has established 22 state drugstores in Kabul and 36 in the provinces alongside the private pharmacies in order to keep the prices of medicines stable through fair competition with the private ones.

The pharmaceutical enterprise in addition to the import of drugs from abroad produces a number of medicinal items in its own laboratories and sells them at a reasonable price to the consumers through its state-run drugstore.

The tablet-making laboratories of this enterprise have produced 25 million assorted tablets during the past Afghan year and have marketed them to meet the immediate wants of the consumers.

Its syrup and tincture laboratory had produced 160,000 bottles of syrup, 1500 litres of different tinctures, 4000 litres of solvent benzyl of conium chloride and has marketed them.

It has produced 13000 litres medical alcohol of 75 degree and 20000 litres of distilled water and has marketed them in the local market.

The Avicenna Pharmaceutical Enterprise has to import medicine because its domestic production can not meet the domestic drug needs of the people but it has regulated the import of the medicines through the substitution of the patent medicines with generic medicines since the inception of the glorious Saur Revolution. This substitution has considerably helped the people to purchase their prescribed medicines at a much lower price. ... (Bakhtai) ...

Increase in GNP

[Editorial: "Week of Solidarity with Afghanistan"]

[Text] The holding of a week of solidarity with revolutionary Afghanistan on a world-wide scale under a decision of the World Peace Council is another testimony that the support to the people of Afghanistan in their efforts to build a new prosperous society and in their struggle against the forces of reaction and imperialism is growing and expanding with each passing day.

The progressive mankind has now seen through the vile and baseless nature of imperialist propaganda attempts to portray the revolutionary process in Afghanistan in a distorted and inverted form. It is known to the world now that despite an undeclared war started and continued by the forces of imperialism and reaction the Afghan people confidently continue to build a new life in their country.

The week of solidarity with Afghanistan (April 21-27) is being marked at a time when Afghan people are preparing to mark the fourth anniversary of national democratic Saur Revolution accomplished on April 27, 1978 under the leadership of the PDPA, the revolutionary vanguard of the working class and all the working people

of the country. As the General Secretary of the PDPA CC and President of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA, Babrak Karmal has repeatedly pointed out this revolution is national-democratic, anti-feudal and anti-imperialist in character. Exactly this determines the main trend of the development of Afghan society at the present stage.

Despite difficulties created by forces of imperialism, hegemonism and reaction, the DRA has already achieved spectacular successes. These are specially visible in the steady improvement of the living standards of the working people, in the broadening of their active participation in the affairs of society and the state, in the guaranteeing of their rights and in the further stabilization of the situation in the country.

For example, last year the gross national product increased by 2.4 per cent. The wages of low-paid workers and employees were raised by 26-50 per cent. The groundwork has been laid in the country for the further consolidation and development of the national democratic system in the social and economic spheres. Thousands of peasants have received land from the state free of charge

and the democratic land reforms continue to be implemented with a confident pace. For the first time in Afghanistan social organisations of workers, peasants, youth, women, and intelligentsia have been established and are functioning freely and democratically.

The road of great revolutionary transformations in the interest of the masses of working people has further been illuminated in the Programme of Action adopted by the PDPA at its recent countrywide conference.

In the international arena revolutionary Afghanistan is winning more and more friends thanks to her peaceful policy of developing friendly relations with all countries of the world. These international friends of the DRA not only recognise the revolutionary state but also render effective support to it in building a new life. Afghan people cannot but appreciate with all sincerity and gratitude the extensive assistance given to them by the countries of socialist community and especially the USSR.

However, the ruling circles of the United States and some other countries tied to imperialist war strategy have adopted openly hostile positions against the peaceful DRA. The White

House and Pentagon are specially active in exploiting the situation around Afghanistan created by the USA itself for fulfilling their imperialist designs in the region. The imperialists are financing, arming and training extremely reactionary, obscurantist bandit groupings, and sending them each day into Afghanistan to disrupt the tranquil life of people, and carry out sabotage and terror.

Notwithstanding these continued interventions, the Party and the revolutionary state of the DRA, continue to firmly adhere to a peace-seeking policy and consistently adhere to their well

known proposals of May 14, 1980 and August 24, 1981 for a peaceful political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan.

The main purpose of such a settlement should of course be a complete cessation and guaranteed non-resumption of armed and other forms of outside interference in the internal affairs of the DRA.

These constructive positions of the DRA are today being appreciated and fully understood by ever wider sections of the world public as is manifested by the growing movement of solidarity with revolutionary Afghanistan.

More Elementary Schools

Kabul KABUL NEW TIMES in English 22 Apr 82 p 3

[Text] Over 400 elementary schools and 6 lycees will be newly established in the current Afghan year (begun March 21, 1981) in the cold regions of the country alone. Another 30 elementary schools will be promoted to the secondary schools and one secondary school will be upgraded to a lycee.

This was stated by Nejatullah Husseini, President of the planning department of the Ministry of Education in an interview with the daily Anis.

He added that more than 3180 elementary schools with a total enrollment of 180 thousand students and 311 secondary schools with

an enrollment of 101 thousand students will start their schoolings in these schools during this same academic year.

Answering a question the president of the planning of the Ministry of Education stated that this year according to the plan over 80 per cent of the school going children of age 7 will be enrolled in the schools, which shows an increase of 10 per cent over the last year.

This means that during this academic year an estimated number of 253 thousand school children of 7 years of age will be newly

registered in the old and newly established schools in the cold regions of the country.

He further pointed out that at this year 3 million volumes of text books designed for various classes and on the different subjects as well as 300 thousand volumes of supplementary books with a total cost of 110 million afghanis have been published so far. Some of these books have already been distributed and others will be distributed in future to the above-mentioned schools for use, he concluded.

(Anis-Bakhtar)

Progress in Textile Mills

Kabul KABUL NEW TIMES in English 24 Apr 82 p 3

[Text] The Kandahar Cotton Textile mills was established with one thousand tons thread and 40 million metres textile capacity in 1355 H.S. (1976).

If the raw materials (cotton), electricity needs and other essentials of the factory are met properly, the production of the factory will boost up considerably, according to projected plans, meeting the demand of the people for textiles, said Eng. Ghulam Mohammad Rahimi, deputy minister of (industries) of the Mines and Industries Ministry in an interview with the Kabul New Times reporter. He had gone to Kandahar at the head of a delegation recently for reactivating of the industrial plants in that province.

Speaking on the activities and the reactivation works of the aforementioned plant, Eng. Rahimi said that presently, the factory's demand for electric power is 8,000 kws. per hour. During the last two years the construction works and installation of the plants and machinery of the Kandahar Cotton Textile Mills continued by the Afghan engineers as well as the friendly Soviet experts. So far, about 90 per cent of the installation works of the dyeing plant and the knitting and spinning plants of the factory have been completed, but the work on the air-conditioning and ventilation system of factory has not been completed.

The montage works and equipping of the laboratories of the dyeing, spinning and knitting plants, work on the chemical station the design and water refinery sections and installation and reactivation of a number of plants has not yet started.

The deputy minister of Mines and Industries added that during its stay in Kandahar the delegation inspected the affairs of the Kandahar Cotton and woolen textile mills and the Kandahar Fruit Enterprise.

The Kandahar Cotton Textile Mills is presently under construction with three knitting, spinning and dyeing plants and 90 million metres textile production capacity.

The cotton needed by the factory is supplied from Helmand province. If sufficient raw materials, are available and electric power shortage and other problems are removed by boosting the production we will undoubtedly reach the self sufficiency stage avoiding the import of similar products from abroad, because the demand for the textile is high in the domestic markets, Rahimi added.

Rahimi said that the Kandahar Woolen Textile Mills started functioning in 1358 H.S. (1978-79) with 600 thousand metres woolen fabrics and 300 tons carpet thread production capacity annually.

The raw material for the factory is supplied from Kandahar province. Presently, the factory has res-

erved raw materials in its stores for one year. The textiles produced by the factory are sold in the domestic markets and some thread products of the factory is transferred to the Pule Charkhi Woolen Textile Mills for use in production of blankets and carpet.

Eng. Rahimi added that the Kandahar Fruit Enterprise is a small enterprise producing fruit conserve. The raw materials of the factory with the exception of one item are produced and supplied inside the country. The production of the factory meets partly the domestic needs and are partly exported to the foreign markets.

Advancement for Workers

Kabul KABUL NEW TIMES in English 26 Apr 82 p 3

[Text] "The fourth anniversary of the victorious Saur Revolution is being celebrated tomorrow by the toiling people of our dear country. This is the result of indefatigable work and struggle of our people, that triumphed after several years' struggle by the toilers of Afghanistan who include workers, peasants, progressive intelligentsia and craftsmen under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan."

"This anniversary of the revolution is being celebrated at a time when ominous and dark plans of international imperialism, headed by the criminal US imperialism and its allies have foiled, and the popular face of the national and democratic Saur Revolution which enjoys the unity and oneness of the revolutionary people and real patriots, is apparent". Mohammad Qasim, 75, a worker of Simon factory recently told a reporter of the Kabul New Times.

Speaking on the impact and advantages of the Saur Revolution, he added: "The present celebration by our people, forces us to recall those days when our people were newly liberated from the tyranny and oppression of the unpopular regimes of the past, and with enthusiastic patriotism supported and welcomed the party and their popular Government in ensuring the interests of the toilers of the country.

"The working class was then under pressure and oppression of the feudal lords and was deprived of all basic comforts of life—even from literacy. Efforts were made to keep the workers away from the social and state organs.

"With the victory of the Saur Revolution, especially, its new and evolutionary phase, the party and the state which are the confident pillars and defenders of the mental and material interests of the workers, paid serious attention to their lot. The salaries of workers were raised and food allowances of workers and Government employees were increased. Accommodations, supply of summer and winter clothes, formation of trade unions, co-operatives, establishment of literacy courses and kindergartens for their children in productive institutions, were other benefits rendered to the people by the state.

"The real fighters in the path of liberation—who suffered due to the poverty of the masses in the urban and rural areas and were indignant and hated the plunderers of national wealth and exploited the toilers—finally founded the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, the vanguard of the working class and all toilers. These were the noble-minded, militant elements, who leaned on the unbreakable will of the Afghan people and decided

to overthrow tyranny and despotism in the country.

"The untiring work and struggle of the PDPA, this leading body of the epoch-making toilers of the homeland, led the Afghan society to struggle against reaction and imperialism and to put an end to the rule and made way for exploiting royal families and social justice and prepared the society and the people for the march against the decayed fortress of the Nadir dynasty.

"Finally, with the uprising on Saur 7, 1357, the national and democratic Saur revolution triumphed with the will and power of the people, and the revolution put an end to all despotism and plunder and transferred political power to the people and their sole legitimate representative—the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan.

"Since then, our long-suffering and backward society has marched on towards progress and evolution for the interests of the people. Now we are celebrating the fourth anniversary of this revolution and, are proud to mark this real festival of the toiling people of Afghanistan."

Mohammad Qasim congratulates the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and all his compatriots on the occasion of the Saur Revolution.

ADVANCES REPORTED IN AGRICULTURE, LAND REFORM

Measures to Increase Production

Kabul KABUL NEW TIMES in English 24 Apr 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Measures to Boost Agricultural Production"]

[Text] Realising the importance of the fact that the majority of the Afghan population are engaged in agriculture and livestock breeding, the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan placed the implementation of the democratic land reforms among its priorities after the Saur Revolution, especially its new phase.

With the emergence of the second phase of the revolution serious attention was paid by the Party and Government to the question of land reform as being a significant factor in the socio-economic development of the country. To ensure just and democratic land reforms the first amendment to Decree No. 8 was issued by the Revolutionary Council on the implementation of land reforms with the participation of the

farmers. The amendment is aimed at shattering the rotten feudal relations and providing the landless, petty land holders and nomads access to the coveted and important means of production—land and water—and to raise their living standard. The 'Programme of Action' of the countrywide conference of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan envisages the continuation of implementation of the democratic land reforms and solving of the problem with the direct participation of the peasants. The Government guarantees the right on land ownership and will assist and encourage the land owners to effectively take part in agricultural activities and boost production.

The Government will adopt effective measures for land reclamation and

development of agriculture, expansion of the arable land area and creating of new irrigation systems and state farms.

The 'Programme of Action' also envisages granting of credits and ensuring of technical, scientific assistance, providing of veterinary services to the peasants and livestock breeders for boosting production and popularisation of modern agricultural methods for development of agriculture so that there could be steady industrialisation. Likewise, the 'Programme of Action' also envisages provision of vast possibilities and more facilities to the industrious peasants as regards supplying chemical fertiliser, agricultural machinery and tools, improved seeds and improved breeds of animals and cattle through establishment of broad networks of irrigation, veterinary services, plant protection centres and

other services. Plans have been prepared for the long-term land reclamation programme, improvement of the irrigation networks and providing veterinary facilities and granting of credits for the settlement of the nomads, all-round assistance to the cooperatives and development of the cooperative movement in the country.

farmers to successfully carry out the spring cultivation campaign the DRA Government has decided to subsidize the sale of fertilisers to the tune of Afs. 250 million from the state budget which is indicative of the attention attached to the agriculture for its big share in the country's economy and its significant importance in the development of the country.

In an effort to boost up crop production and enable the

Operations in Laghman

Kabul KABUL NEW TIMES in English 25 Apr 82 p 4

[Text] PROVINCES, April 25, (Bakhtar)— The operational group on democratic land reforms of Laghman province began its work last week.

At a function held to mark the beginning of group's work, the Governor of Laghman in his speech demanded the cooperation and endeavour of the toiling people of the province for implementing the just and democratic land reforms.

Some peasants and elders in their speeches, pledged their all-out cooperation for implementing the programmes of the party and state.

Similarly, the Plenary session of the commission for and evaluation of the previous phase of the democratic land reforms, was held in the hall of the

Parwan provincial party committee last Thursday.

The head of the operational group for land reforms and water for Bagram and Jabil Saraj districts, presented a report on performances and activities of his groups.

Subsidy to Farmers

Kabul KABUL NEW TIMES in English 25 Apr 82 p 3

[Text] In order to help the farmers boost up crop production and to enable them to carry on successfully the spring cultivation campaign the government of the DRA has decided to subsidize the sale of fertilizers to the tune of 250 million Afghanis from the state budget.

research, extension services, plant protection and veterinary departments of the Ministry of Agriculture, and to enlist the help of their experts in teaching and training of the farmers in the proper use of these materials.

(Bakhtar)

This was disclosed by official spokesman of Afghan Fertilizer and Agricultural Services Company to the Haqiqate Engelabe Saur.

He said that the plan for this year provides for distributing 70 thousand tons of urea fertilizer and 40 thousand tons of phosphate fertilizer through its central and branch offices in the provinces.

The farmers can get these supplies and other agricultural inputs like improved seeds, insecticides, pesticides, veterinary medicines and drugs easily from a network of shops and depots at a price well below the cost price.

The spokesman pointed out that an effort is made to arrange the sale of chemical fertilisers, insecticides and pesticides through the agricultural cooperatives. Also it is planned to coordinate and back up this programme with the supporting services provided by the agricultural

Success of Last Year's Harvest

Kabul KABUL NEW TIMES in English 14 Apr 82 p 3

[Interview with Mohammad Hasan Paiman, president of Extension and Agricultural Production Departments of the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reforms]

[Text] The results of the past Afghan year (ended March 20, 1982) in terms of crop harvest and other agricultural products were satisfactory compared to preceding year, said Momhammad Hasan Paiman, President of the Extension and Agricultural Products Department of the Agriculture and Land Reforms Ministry in an interview with the Kabul New Times reporter.

He added that in 1360 a total of 3,805,000 hectares of land were cultivated with different crops, of which 1,095,000 hectares were unirrigated, dependant on rain falls. So far from 3,346,500 hectares of arable land, 2,307,000 hectares have been brought under wheat crop, 1,391,000 hectares under industrial crops (cotton, beet-root, sugarcane and oil seeds). The cotton crop covers an area of 73,000 hectares and that of beet-root 2.4 thousand hectares. The vegetables including fruits cover 94,000 and 143,000 hectares respectively.

The gross produce from the aforementioned areas amounted to 4,491,000 tons crops, 2,850,000 tons of which was wheat, 475,000 tons paddy, 798,000 tons maize. The produce of the industrial crops came to 239,000 tons of which 80,000

tons was cotton and 45,000 beet-root. The products of vegetables was 865,000 tons and of fruits 931,000.

He added that the land allocated for sowing in the current year has increased by 3.5 per cent. The increase in the areas allocated for wheat cultivation is 5 per cent, cotton 62 per cent, beet-root 50 per cent, vegetables 1 per cent and fruits 0.3 per cent.

A total of 3 per cent increase has been recorded in crops harvests in 1360 as compared to 1359, of which 3.6 per cent increase has been recorded in wheat harvest, 3 per cent in paddy, 33 per cent in cotton, 28 per cent in beet-root, 2.4 per cent in fruits and 4 per cent in vegetables harvest.

Speaking on measures adopted for implementation of the spring and autumn sowing campaign programmes of 1360, in line with the resolutions of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the Council of Ministers, the President of Extension and Agricultural Products said that to evaluate the activities and effective implementation of the sowing campaign, in addition to the control and evaluation personnel experienced authoritative teams have been despatched

to various provinces. The assistance offered during the two campaigns of 1360 (spring sowing campaign of 1359-1360 and autumn sowing campaign of 1360-1361) until late 1360, are 94,343 tons chemical fertiliser, 10,000 tons improved wheat seed, 800 tons improved barley seed, 5,048 tons improved cotton seed, 46 tons improved beet-root-seed, pesticide and insecticides and medicines for animals worth Afs. 51 million.

Likewise, the Agriculture Development Bank has offered over Afs. 190,000,000 as credits to the individual farmers and agricultural cooperatives, and 235 sets of Ariana ploughs, have been distributed to the members of the agricultural cooperatives free of charge. A large number of machinery and agricultural tools have been put at the disposal of the farmers and agricultural cooperatives through the mechanised agricultural stations and state farms under easy terms.

Speaking on the last year's autumn sowing campaign, the President of Extension and Agricultural Products said that in the last year's autumn sowing campaign a total of 1,566,400 hectares of land were cultivated, of which 1,445,400 was under wheat, 85,000 under barley and 36,000 under other crops.

In the current year's spring sowing campaign 2,258,000 hectares of arable land (including rain irrigated lands) will be cultivated with different crops. To achieve the plan target distribution of 4,000 tons improved wheat seed, 6,650 tons improved cotton seed, 70 tons beet-root seed, 35,000 tons chemical fertiliser, an equivalent of Afs. 20,000,000 pesticides and insecticides and medicines for animals and Afs. 300,000,000 worth of credit of the Agriculture Development Bank under easy terms are planned to be distributed to the individual farmers and the cooperative in 1361.

Similarly, 400 sets of Ariana ploughs will be distributed to the members of the agricultural cooperatives free of charge by the cooperatives development department in the current year.

A large number of machinery and agricultural tools will be put at the disposal of the farmers under easy terms by the mechanised stations and state farms.

Hasan Paiman added that in the light of the lofty objectives of the revolution particularly of its new phase, more attention was paid to the agriculture sector by the high party and Government authorities. The Extension and Agricultural Products Department is functioning in the framework of Agriculture and Land Reforms Ministry, tackling the production as well as extension work and training problems. It faces

major tasks in development of modern and mechanised agriculture in the country and promoting the production in the country.

In line with the resolutions of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the Council of Ministers of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the Extension and Agricultural Products Department in collaboration with other organs concerned, has planned the spring and autumn sowing programmes. With the implementation of advanced agro-technic programmes it aims at bringing positive changes in agriculture and enhancing the skills of the peasants for boosting agricultural products.

Speaking on the role and importance of the agricultural cooperatives in implementation of the democratic land reforms and building of some experimental infrastructural establishments during the third phase of the operational plan in Deh Sabz, Bagrami and Char Asiab districts of Kabul province, Paiman said that the agricultural services cooperatives will be established for organising the peasants and creating their democratic unity based on their mutual interests for boosting the agricultural products, healthy growth of the cooperative movement, raising the socio-political consciousness of the members, promoting the living standard of the peasants and abolition of the medieval feudal relations.

Since the revolutionary government is the defender of the toiling people, it tries to develop and popularise the cooperative movement among the farmers to prevent their exploitation by the usurers and hoarders in purchase and supplying agricultural products. It provides facilities for collective participation of the farmers in selling their products. The cooperatives further encourage collective work among the members and take an active part in popularisation of literacy among the farmers, expansion of agricultural extension work and proper utilisation of modern agricultural facilities for obtaining higher yields.

He further added that establishment of agricultural cooperatives for substitution of the old and outdated production tools by modern agricultural facilities for higher yields is one of the revolutionary duties of the government.

Because provision of all material and technical assistance is not available for the farmers, agricultural cooperatives and state farms in all regions simultaneously, therefore, it was decided that facilities should be provided for three districts (Deh Sabz, Char Asiab, and Bagrami) for an experimental period.

On the basis of the statistics obtained from the total arable land in the abovementioned three districts is about 163,496 jeribs (five jerib is one hectare of which 140,548 jeribs consists of unirrigated

dry land farming area. A total of 138 villages and 21,884 family of farmers are engaged in agriculture in the area. The agricultural cooperatives department envisages opening of fifteen other cooperatives (in addition to ten cooperatives already active there) and three cooperative unions.

The President of Extensions and Agricultural Products said that according to the obligations of various organs in the third operational plan for the continuation of the democratic land reforms, the extent of technical services, financial assistance, statistics and other information were evaluated and determined. After assessment distribution of 2,276 tons chemical fertiliser was envisaged for 30 per cent of the aforementioned area in the three districts. About 984 tons of improved wheat seed and an equivalent of Afs. 2,811,000 pesticides and insecticides and other medicines was envisaged for 20 per cent of the lands.

Similarly, Afs. 2,108,000 was allocated for technical agricultural services and Afs. 2,811,000 was allocated for purchase of agricultural machinery and tools for 10 per cent of the area. Afs. 7,027,000 was allocated for transportation facilities, agricultural tools and marketing purposes for 50 per cent of the areas, Afs. 3,514,000 was allocated for 25 per cent of the area and a total of Afs 52,340,000 was

allocated other essential works. Afs 52,340,000 credits have been allocated for 23.6 per cent of the whole area of the aforesaid three districts in 1361.

The above materials and services will be provided by the Afghan Chemical Fertiliser Company, Improved Seeds Company, the Agricultural Mechanised Department and the banking services are carried out by the Agriculture Development Bank under the guidance of the third operational group of the land reforms.

Paiman added that to further enlighten the farmers, the extension and agricultural products department envisages establishment of sixty experimental farmers and opening of nine training courses in the current year.

To better introduce modern agriculture and to boost up production in the experimental districts, establishment of three mechanised state farm with a cost of Afs. 11.4 million is also envisaged by the department.

Moreover, the department also envisages the establishment of the union of agricultural cooperatives, branch office and storage houses for the Afghan Chemical Fertiliser Company, Agriculture Development Bank branch office, mechanised agricultural sub-stations, workshops, centers for the extension units, mosques, schools, potable

water networks, construction centres for the rural development units, health centres, animal clinics, construction of infrastructural establishments for the mechanised farms with Afs 37,200,000 expenditure.

The organs responsible for implementation of the operational plan are the Extension and Agricultural Products Department, Afghan Chemical Fertiliser and Agricultural Services Department, Agriculture Development Bank, Improved Seeds Company, Agricultural Mechanised, Department, Agricultural Cooperatives Development Department, State Farms Department, Rural Development Department, Central Council of Agricultural Cooperatives and the National Fatherland Front in the aforementioned districts, he concluded.

BRIEFS

MESSAGE FROM HENG SAMRIN--Kabul, 2 May (BAKHTAR)--A congratulatory telegram by Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the people's revolutionary party of Kampuchea and president of the state council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, addressed to Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the PDPA and president of the revolutionary council of the DRA, has been received here on the occasion of the 4th anniversary of the April revolution. The telegram says that the fraternal friendship between the DRA and the People's Republic of Kampuchea will be further strengthened in the interest of the peoples of both the countries and the world peace. [Text] [LD030602 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0425 GMT 3 May 82]

KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN CONGRATULATED--Kabul, 2 May (BAKHTAR)--Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the PDPA and president of the revolutionary council of the DRA, has sent a congratulatory telegram to Vientiane addressed to Kaysone Phomvihan on his reelection as the general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Laos. Babrak Karmal has expressed his best wishes for the health and further success of Kaysone Phomvihan. [Text] [LD030554 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0433 GMT 3 May 82]

SOVIET VICTORY DAY--Kabul, 8 May (BAKHTAR)--Thirty-seventh anniversary of the victory of the armed forces of the Soviet Union over Hitlerite fascism was marked by the officers of the army of the DRA in Kabul. Speaking on the occasion, General Gol Aqa, general president of political affairs of the armed forces said: If Hitlerite fascism were not defeated by the people and the armed forces of the Soviet Union under the leadership of the CPSU, the world would have faced a great catastrophe. Speaking on historical significance of the Afghan-Soviet friendship, he expressed thanks for the [words indistinct] (?Afghanistan) [words indistinct] relations between the peoples of both the countries. The meeting was ended with the performance of a concert by the artists of the Soviet Union in an atmosphere full of felicitations. [Text] [LD090608 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0512 GMT 9 May 82]

CSO: 4600/455

'UTHMAN AHMAD 'UTHMAN SHARPLY CRITICIZES PRESS

Cairo AL-AHRAR in Arabic No 196, 26 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] Ismailia--AL-AHRAR Bureau, Engr 'Uthman Ahmad 'Uthman, head of the engineers' syndicate, launched a campaign against the Egyptian press. He accused of robbery those who treated the subject of the relationship of Tawfiq 'Abd-al-Hayy and the Suez Canal Bank. In a meeting of the ordinary general assembly of the Suez Canal Bank, which was held in Ismailia this past Wednesday morning [21 April], Engr 'Uthman said:

"What do the newspapers want from us? The reporters who are mounting the campaign against us want money. We shall not pay! All this is an operation of destruction and skepticism, these are calculated campaigns. It's known for whose benefit. The money that Tawfiq ['Abd-al-Hayy] took, it's our money, ours! We are members of the Suez Canal Bank's General Assembly and it is we who decide to whom to give and not give. This is our money and we are free to do with it [what we want]. They are blowing this up, why? I say to those who are making this campaign, stop your writing, stop spreading skepticism, don't tire yourselves because we are not paying!"

Despite its strangeness, Engr 'Uthman delivered this speech to the strong applause of those in attendance.

Zakariya Tawfiq 'Abd-al-Fattah, board chairman of the Suez Canal Bank, added that the subject of Tawfiq 'Abd-al-Hayy is a very ordinary question. There are those at the bank whose positions are approaching that of Tawfiq 'Abd-al-Hayy, if not worse. Thus, the bank is with them, even to [the point of] helping them out of their financial crises. This is the bank's duty. The only mistake of Tawfiq is that he left Egypt. The Socialist Prosecutor has been informed [of this] and our position is 100 percent sound.

CSO: 4504/288

PLAN TO CLEAR WESTERN DESERT MINEFIELDS

Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 5 May 82 p 11

[Text] Al-'Alamayn--Jabir al-Mij'awi. The minister of defense last week sent to Matruh Governorate all the maps pertaining to the locations of minefields in the al-'Alamayn area in order to begin operations for cleaning the area of them. Engr Hasaballah al-Kafrawi, minister of redevelopment, said that the pertinent ministries have agreed to put the project up for world bidding. He added that mine experts in England, Italy, Germany and France have prepared these maps carefully and by methods which will aid in making a success of the mine clearing operation. The operation is to be undertaken by companies specializing in clearing mines by the same methods used in clearing the canal zone of the scrap [i.e., ordinance] from the October 1973 war.

Matruh Governor Maj Gen Yusri al-Shami said that the project includes clearing the al-'Alamayn area for a distance of 45 kilometers on the coast, extending from the al-'Amid Station to the Sidi 'Abd-al-Rahman Station, and extending to a depth of 72 kilometers from the Mediterranean coast to the al-Qattarah Depression. [He said] technical reports indicate there are four million mines planted in 702 minefields spread out in this area which is 80 kilometers from Alexandria.

The governor added that cleaning this area means benefitting from a million feddans of land suitable for agriculture, in addition to eliminating the impediments to extending the Bahij Canal across the cleared land to Sidi 'Abd-al-Rahman and then on to al-Dab'ah. This is apart from clearing the area of the Qattarah Depression project of the mines buried there for 40 years.

The clearing operation will open all roads to areas of mineral deposits, ground water resources, pasturage, fertile lands and petroleum drilling operations which have stopped in the Western Desert due to the minefields whose markers are lost.

CSO: 4504/288

BAGHDAD NOT SECURE FOR NON-ALIGNED SUMMIT--MUSAVI

Tehran TEHRAN TIMES in English 26 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] TEHRAN, (IRNA) -- Prime Minister Musavi yesterday referred to the plotters of the recent abortive coup as childish. Speaking in an interview, the prime minister said it was surprising that Qotbzadeh was confident of its success when he thought he could rule a people familiar with his character and unIslamic activities. He added that no one, even in the guise of religious scholar could fool a people who rose for values which they saw truly personified in one figure.

The prime minister, distinguishing between the institution of Ulema and the persona of a member of the Ulema, stressed that the recent event involved a pseudo-member of the Ulema and not the institution itself.

The prime minister outlined that the people would never let any one play with Islam since it was the main subject in their lives contrary to what the US and its allies thought.

He continued that they supposed that by relying on polytheistic nationalistic motivations they could create a crisis in the country.

The prime minister added that he had seen many documents in the Foreign Ministry concerning Shariatmadari, and cited the example of the visit of King Hassan's representative to Shariatmadari during the revolution.

Referring to the rumors that various Shaikhdoms were considering increasing their aid to Iraq, the prime minister said that since Saddam was on his last legs, this aid could not save him.

However, he hoped the rumors were false since he did not want to see these small shaikhdoms meet a fate similar to Saddam's.

About the upcoming Non-Aligned Conference in Baghdad, Musavi said that hopefully the war would end by that time. However, he added that

if the war had not ended and Baghdad remained the venue, it would be a great defeat for Non-Aligned Movement. Since holding a conference in a host country which had violated one of the fundamental principles of the movement was tantamount to the destruction of the movement's goals.

On the suggestion of a cease-fire in this event, the prime minister said that until Iraqis occupied even one inch of Iranian territory there would be no cease-fire.

He said that if summit was held in that country, in present circumstances, there will be no security in Baghdad.

In conclusion, the prime minister, in reply to a question whether Iraq would be able to pay damages to Iran said that although Saddam's economic situation was miserable it was not only Saddam who was fighting Iran. Therefore, he added those who granted billions of dollars in aid would be able to pay war damages as well.

CSO: 4600/447

IRAN WELCOMES TIES IN CONTEXT OF DICTUM OF NO EAST, NO WEST

Tehran TEHRAN TIMES in English 27 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] TEHRAN, (IRNA) -- Yi Chong-ok the prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea, currently in Iran, heading a 35-member high-ranking economic and political mission, met and conferred yesterday morning with Prime Minister Musavi.

The meeting was also attended by the State Minister in Charge of Executive Affairs Behzad Nabavi, and the Foreign Minister Undersecretary in Charge of Economic and International Affairs, Kazempour Ardebili.

Members of the two sides' delegations were introduced to each other and committees were set up to study economic matters to develop bilateral relations.

In a meeting yesterday between the Prime Ministers of Iran and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and officials of the two countries, Iranian Prime Minister Musavi, while referring to the Superpowers' oppressions carried out against the down-trodden people of the world, said colonialist powers, especially the US were not limited to one specific region.

He said Iran has indicated after its revolution that it has been able to fight in all fronts victoriously through putting all its trust in God and with the backing of the nation.

The prime minister of Iran said to the Korean mission that Iran had no fear of the Superpowers for it had now returned

to its true identity and that Iran knew that to counter the Superpowers, it had to develop its relations with those countries which were direct targets of imperialism.

Notwithstanding the problems of the Iraqi imposed war on Iran, Musavi said Iran had been able to construct the country and would do more in future.

In another part of his talk Prime Minister Musavi said Iran's development of relations with other countries was in context of the dictum of "neither East nor West."

Then, the PDRK prime minister, while praising the victories of the Iranian people led by Imam Khomeini, said his country supported Iran which had condemned all exploitationists and Eastern and Western powers.

According to earlier reports a statement was issued here Sunday evening by the DPRK prime minister upon his arrival here.

The statement read in part:

"We have just arrived in Tehran to pay a friendly visit to the Islamic Republic of Iran.

"Expressing my deep thanks to your government and people for having kindly invited us to visit your beautiful country and having received us warmly. I take this opportunity to convey the fraternal greetings of the Korean people to the Iranian people and the citizens of Tehran.

"Korea and Iran are both Non-Aligned countries and the two peoples are closely inter-linked with firm ties of friendship on the same road of anti-imperialism and independence.

"We are very happy this time to have the chance to meet the industrious and brave people of Iran and to witness their achievements being registered in the building of a new society while consolidating the victory of the Islamic Revolution under the leadership of H.E. Imam Khomeini, founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran and H.E. Seyyed Ali Khamenei.

"We will also have a chance to exchange with the Iranian friends the views on matters of further expanding and developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries and especially on the matters of strengthening mutual cooperation in the field of economy.

"The success of the revolutions and constructions in our two countries will be conducive to the strengthening of the overall might of the countries of the new emerging forces.

"I express my firm belief that our visit to Iran will make a contribution to further deepening the understanding between the two peoples. Expanding and developing the friendly and cooperative relations, and strengthening the solidarity of the Non-Aligned countries."

REVOLUTION GUARDS ISSUE PROGRESS REPORT

Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 7 Mar 82 p 6

[Editorial: "Wagers of Jihad and Those Ready To Lay Down Their Lives on the Sands of Blood"]

[Text] Instruction Unit

The Instruction Unit of the Revolutionary Guards teaches all members of the Guards different aspects of ideology, politics, military and higher level education. A summary of the operations of this unit is presented here:

1. Holding of periodic seminars aimed at improving the standard and outlook for the future especially in regard to college and continuation of education for the Guards.
2. Instruction of combat forces and units bound for the front number over 30,000.
3. Instruction of Guards in all areas.
4. Beginner training for pilots and parachutists.
5. Specialized courses in weapons identification (heavy armaments), demolition and tactics.
6. Teaching cooperation in instruction with the Islamic Republic's army especially in the allocation of training courses for the two organizations.
7. Cooperation with the Police Department and the Office of Political Ideology in regard to the exchange of information about instruction and allocation of training classes.
8. Contact with the Education Department of Qom and preparations for establishing contact with other departments (in the provinces) in regard to utilizing teachers, supervision of pamphlet publication and allocation of training and teaching courses.
9. Raising the standard of military training for confrontation with the Iraqi Ba'thist enemy.

10. Starting courses in nursing and health services, etc.
11. Establishing specialized courses in communications.
12. Courses in gymnastics and combat tactics.
13. Distribution of pamphlets dealing with teaching, the military and political ideology.
14. The pamphlets distributed deal with political analysis, 2 volumes; Islamic Ethics, 3 pamphlets; Martyrs and Martyrdom; War and Jihad; Islamic Laws; Who Is the Teacher? The Province of the Theologian (Faqih); Recitation; Ramadan; Dissension; Unity; Unity and Excess; the Line of the Imam; Purification and Teaching; Justice and Jihad; Confidence; Goals; Crystallization of Faith in Good Works; topical commentary.
15. Setting up and putting into effect programs for audio-visual teaching and related aids.
16. Dispatching students in summer to all parts of the country in order to set up education and propaganda courses.

Planning and Supervision Units

This unit is entrusted with the task of planning and supervision of all matters and activity relating to the Guards. This unit is composed of parts of the Unit office, planning, continuation and coordination of programs, supervision and evaluation, and financial affairs.

A. The main activities of the Office of the Planning and Supervision Unit are as follows:

1. Supervision of parts of the unit and area units.
2. Participation in meetings of the Guards Corps Supreme Council.
3. Participation in Organizations Commission.
4. Study of plans and letters received, and forwarding them to the individuals concerned.
5. Final approval of programs and draft regulations.
6. Preparation of the constitution and its presentation to the different seminars of commanders.
7. Participation in the Majlis (commission on defense matters) in regard to the Guards Corps constitution.
8. Participation in meetings of the Planning Commission to determine the budget for the years '60 and '61 [21 March 81 - 20 March 83] of the Revolutionary Guards of the Islamic Republic.

B. Programming Division

Measures taken in this respect are as follows:

1. Preparation and analysis of the Guards budget for the year 1360.
2. Supervision of the security of area 6 and the preparation of plans for the security of the area. To summarize, the plan is to organize Guard stations in sensitive areas according to a certain program with the purpose of preventing traffic in counterrevolution, smuggling, etc, assigned to the Planning, Program and Activities Unit.
3. Preparation of statistical charts for the second 6 months of the year 1359 [21 March 1980-20 March 1981], summaries and graphs.
4. Preparation of personnel allocation programs for 100,000 Guards.
5. Combat battalions plan.
6. Plan for computerizing the personnel system, preparation and mobilization.
7. Plan for naval battalions and its continuation.
8. Preparation of draft of the details of the duties of the central staff units, area staff, instruction bases and garrisons.
9. Preparation of the duty descriptions of the technical and armaments management, motorization, plan for the Guards of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Supreme Council of the Corps, Follow Up Council, Corps liaison in the Majlis, Engineering services, etc.
10. Preparation of draft regulations such as regulations for the arming of those responsible for the units, regulations for the transfer of personnel, prisoners of war regulations, disciplinary regulations, regulations regarding the carrying of arms, loan regulations, agreements regulations, regulations concerning army seals, regulations for duty expenses, dress regulations, readiness regulations, mobilization [corps] salary regulation.
11. Preparation of the draft for the 1982-1983 budget.

C. Division for Follow Up and Coordination of Programs

The major activities of the Division concern the training of new forces for the staff and areas; participation in monthly meetings of the units of the 10 Guard Corps' explanation of Guard organization for different divisions, area, regional and base commanders.

Follow Up Division

1. Three-hundred and eighty instances of follow up of laws passed by the Guard Corps Supreme Council and communication of the laws to the members by the Follow Up division.

2. Follow up of 90 meetings of political commissions, activities and organizations.
3. Participation in combat activities staff and follow up of related matters.
4. Help in finding forces for the fronts.
5. Participation by revolutionary units in the Haj Commission and handling of affairs related to passports and office problems of individuals bound for Haj.
6. Formation of three commissions: political, action and organizational.
7. Organization of meetings of the Supreme Council; participation in the meetings and collection of subjects to be presented to the Council by the members.

Seminar Division

The mission of the Division is to arrange seminars for broad coordination throughout Iran; exchange of views; centralization of talks planned for the Guards in order to prevent self-centered and withdrawal tendencies.

Regarding the problem of war which is the revolution's real problem, the office has made more extensive preparations in various matters, and by dispatching proved forces to the front and combat zones has tried, as far as possible, to carry out the Imam's expressed hope that the history of the revolution will not be written by other Keshavis. In this connection, the sensitive aspects of the sacrifices, quests for martyrdom, general visual graphs and other matters have been collected and compiled by related teams. Among the duties of the dispatched teams is to gather primary material for the writing of the history of the war replete with epics, individual sacrifices and God-granted victories. A war section has been formed in the Political Division for coordinating these teams and also for working with the collected sources.

Also, in some instances, the Division has sent analyses to the public media, such as to the PAYAM-E ENQELAB, as well as to morning and evening newspapers to be published for the benefit of the people.

Also, in the past year, the Political Office has published four books: "Imperialism's Reserves" (Bani Sadr and seditious elements); "The Movement of Militant Muslims"; "War and Aggression" (Imperialism's United Front Against the Islamic Revolution); "Khalq Hypocrites Face to Face With the People." Also published was volume one of a series of pamphlets entitled, "The Press and Islamic Revolution." During the past year, from 22 December 1981-22 December 1981, the Seminar Division set up 98 seminars of the central corps throughout the country.

Out of these, 45 seminars were held all over the country and 53 were held regionally.

Seventy-eight reports were prepared based on the seminars and are kept on file; other reports were prepared in the regions and are kept there.

D. Supervisory and Evaluation Division

From 21 March 1981 to 31 December 1982 problems related to all the Guards Corps areas and certain units of the Guards Corps have been attended to and reported. These reports have been prepared by the Assessment Forces of the Planning Unit of the area; a copy is kept in the area, and the other in the office of the Planning and Supervision Unit (central). Nearly all reports go through the following stages:

Report

Study by the Supervision and Evaluation Division

Presentation to the Unit's supervisor

Placing report before the concerned unit and its follow-up

Presentation to the Guard Command

E. Division of Financial Affairs

The Division of Financial Affairs has tried not only to maintain control over financial affairs but also to expedite matters; it has tried to prevent the creation of bureaucracy by trusting in the honesty of brother Guards to avoid unnecessary paperwork. The measures taken by the Division of Financial Affairs are as follows:

1. Organization of the financial affairs of areas after determining their centers. At present, the 10 Guard areas have separate financial divisions.
2. Creation of Central Supplies Accounting, which could be used to control more effectively Corps expenditures.
3. Control of Corps credits which have an important influence on budget preparation.
4. Inspection trips to areas and auditing as needed.
5. Collection of various Corps revenues including control of expenditures and sale of Guard Corps publications.
6. Preparation of training pamphlets in cooperation with the training unit including accounting lessons and the setting up of a system which would answer the needs of the Guards Corps.

Political Division

We will now focus attention on some of the activities of the Political Division of the central staff of the Guard forces during the past year.

A. The Division's program has concerned continuation, supervision and analysis of the problems created by factions; relations of foreign countries with Iran; the situation of various areas and economic conditions. Adding up the activities completed, reports on a portion are presented by the supervisor of the Division to the responsible authorities and are utilized in decision making on the command level; and a portion is issued in internal bulletins to be disseminated widely to the Guards. Important news, analyses regarding the

important events of the day, explanation of deviationary events are all set forth for the information and education of brother Guards in political matters and social complexities.

B. In dealing with events not compatible with the Imam's line such as jurisdiction over liberal elements and nonsubversive activity, the Political Division has tried to present the truth and prevent confusion in the minds of brother Guards regarding the Imam's line. Confrontation with Bani-Sadr and the revelation of his connection with seditious elements was one subject that, long before Bani-Sadr's stand became public, appeared in the bulletins of the Political Division.

C. The objectives of the Political Division in providing political guidance to brother Guards fit into the framework of the Imam's line. With this in view, major excerpts from the Imam's messages and statements that possessed strategic or technical connections with daily events have been presented, sometimes with explanations and analyses; among them are the pamphlet, "Provisions for a Guard's Journey." These are, of course, but small steps compared to the immensity of the problem.

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CSO: 4640/205

MAJLES SPEAKER THREATENS 'TO BESIEGE BAGHDAD'

Tehran TEHRAN TIMES in English 24 Apr 82 pp 1, 3

[Text]

TEHRAN (IRNA) -- Majlis Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani yesterday warned again that if Iran's terms for peace were not accepted by the Iraqi rulers, "we will give ourselves the right to besiege Baghdad."

Speaking to thousands of Moslem worshippers attending the Friday prayers in Tehran, Hojjatolislam Rafsanjani noted that the Islamic Republic, in any war victory it achieved, gave Saddam and the Iraqi rulers the opportunity to meditate. In other words, added the Majlis speaker, "we gave them the ultimatum, while at the same time we also welcomed any peace mediation."

Instead of taking advantage of these chances given to them by the Islamic Republic and thus surrendering to Iran's rightful stands, the Iraqis were thinking that Iran had some difficulty with the war, said Rafsanjani. He further added that "we do not want Iranian and Iraqi troops to be killed, and Saddam is lying when he says that he is seeking peace."

Rafsanjani added that Saddam was seeking concessions to be given to him by the Islamic republic, so that he could at least tell his nation that the war was not fruitless for Iraq. Another regrettable point which the Majlis speaker referred to in his sermons, was the con-

cern of the peace missions for saving Saddam's future.

Continuing his remarks in this connection, the Imam's representative in the Supreme Defense Council (SDC) said that if Saddam unconditionally withdrew from Iranian territory and withdrew his claims over the Arvand Rud Waterway, received back the Iraqi deportees, and paid war reparations, then he would collapse, something which Rafsanjani said Iran would not undertake to spare him of.

The SDC spokesman however, assured the Iraqi people that the Iranian Army would not enter Iraqi cities, and he further pointed out that the people of Iraq were the owners of their own revolution and thus should run their country themselves.

Rafsanjani said that it would not be at all difficult for the Islamic combatants of Iran who liberated 50 kms of Iranian lands by routing four Iraqi divisions, to advance some 200 kms more from Qasr-e Shirin (an occupied Iranian border town) to Baghdad. Nevertheless, said Rafsanjani, the Islamic Republic wanted to prove once again to the world its good intentions, by declaring that it did not aim at entering Iraqi territory to gain its rights, but instead preferred to be given these rights through the fulfill-

ment of its terms for an honorable peace.

Rafsanjani also warned the Zionist regime and the U.S. not to try in vain, through pretensions, to dissuade the Islamic republic from continuing the imposed war. He stressed that Iran had, indeed, the strength to fight both in the Iraqi imposed warfronts and in the battlefields of Palestine, against the Zionist usurpers. Rafsanjani emphasized that the danger of Saddam was not less than that of the Qods occupying regime, and said that both of them should be done away with. "Saddam is an Israel in the Persian Gulf, and Israel is a Saddam in the Middle East, and they should be done away with so that the Moslem nations and Iran can enjoy tranquility."

At the Friday prayers of Tehran the worshippers shouted slogans in condemnation of the recent Zionist air raid on Lebanon as well as the U.S. designs in Iran, including the recently foiled coup attempt, and asked for a speedy trial of the coup agents.

Referring to the abortive coup plot, the Majlis speaker and Tehran's provisional Friday Imam said that "with so little provisions and a small force they (the coup makers) could not even occupy a house with only one Revolutionary Guard

in it. "Some bankrupt politicians," he went on to say, "and a few military officers with absurd ideas formed a triangle with a group of impeached clerics to overthrow the Islamic regime."

"This combination as a whole was so weak an organization that their members were arrested with not even a single bullet fired. It was Allah who unmasked them and all such plots so easily."

"The immense demonstrations held in Tabriz, where Shariatmadari was claimed to have a strong base, proved that there was no hope for their success."

"According to some Western sources, the deposition of Shariatmadari (from being a Marja) was more significant to the West than the toppling of Baniadr. Like a wounded wolf the West is bewildered at the blow and does not know what else to do."

Congratulating the Students followers of the Imam's line (who occupied the American spy den in Tehran), Rafsanjani asked them to publish the documents which they held secret but did not publish in deference to the prestige of the clergy.

"According to some of these documents (found in the former US embassy) Shariatmadari had asked for funds from the Americans who first demanded to study his plan, part of which was the separation of Azarbaijan province from the rest of Iran."

"The Americans had made

a big mistake by thinking that seven million Azarbaijani people were followers of Shariatmadari."

"This man never understood the value of the revolution. When he was asked (before the revolution's victory) why he did not oppose the monarchical regime, he said that all should keep silent even if the banner of infidelity was set up above the Holy Shrine of Hazrat Masumah in Qom," Rafsanjani said.

Rafsanjani later asked the VVIR to broadcast a recent interview with Shariatmadari in which "he admitted that he had known of the coup."

PAPER LAUDS AFGHAN RESISTANCE AGAINST SOVIETS

Tehran TEHRAN TIMES in English 26-27 Apr 82 pp 1, 1

[Text]

THE EASTERN SUPERPOWER, The Soviet Union whose 85,000 armed troops invaded Afghanistan over two years ago under the excuse of providing friendly help to their neighbor, have either annihilated or bolted out at least one-fourth of the Moslem population there.

The foreign aggressors have so far killed around one million innocent civilians including women and children in the Afghan villages. An estimated 3 million more have become homeless, mainly seeking refuge in neighboring Iran and Pakistan.

Reports indicate the Reds now seem set to transform the ruling system in Afghanistan, which they now control, on Soviet models to prepare the way for annexation of this Moslem country as one part of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

That's just one sample of how communists are as the U.S.S.R. puts it, assisting a friend in need troubled by a handful of 'terrorists.'

The search-and-destroy operation by the usurper Soviets and their puppet Afghan troops last February was a major setback for the resistance movement. The Mujahideen lost about 1,000 men, including some 200 experienced in guerilla warfare.

Earlier, in January the intensified, merciless, bombing of Kandahar left hundreds of innocent men, women and children dead. The bombing had followed increased activity by the Mujahideen in the old city of Kandahar and the surrounding areas.

According to an estimate, around one million men, women and children have died mainly as a result of the bombings of villages since the Russians forcibly occupied Afghanistan over two years ago.

The insane Soviet drive has also made nearly two and a half million citizens homeless, who have sought refuge in neighboring Pakistan and Iran.

The Russians moved into Afghanistan in December 1979 with 85,000 troops to add Moslem feather to their Red cap by playing their political pawn Babrak Karmal in a "friendly" game of horrifying Soviet terror on international scene.

Despite massive efforts to consolidate their position, Soviet control does not extend beyond Kabul, a handful of other garrison towns, and a few major highways. Even in these areas control passes to the hands of the Mujahideen at nightfall.

The above operations fit into a pattern. From the Russian point of view they destroyed the bases of Mujahideen, eliminated most of their supporters and provided a respite for their forces and token day-time control over the major highways and the provincial capital.

The operations are now carried out almost entirely by Russian troops. The Afghan Army, which had 80,000 men at the time of the invasion, has now dwindled to about 20,000 because of heavy casualties, desertions and defections.

Recruitment is now by forcible conscription, with able-bodied men being rounded up and posted to areas far away from their home towns. This has had the effect of polarizing the conflict as one between the Soviet Union and the Afghan Moslems.

While the "helpful" Soviet struggle to keep the skeleton of the Afghan ruling party as a cover, the country is run by Russian civilian "advisers" and the military, who hold key posts in all areas of government, almost completely.

The thunderous Red boots -- that hit the roads of Afghanistan under the pretext of "responding in a friendly manner on request of help from a

neighboring country" -- control all ministries, as well as the judiciary, communications facilities, and the media.

After entering the Moslem soil on a "short term" phase with guns in their hands, a broad "friendly" smile on their faces to 'to help Moslems run their country," evil ideas in their minds and a corrupt ideology in their brain--washed existence, the Communist threat is now coolly proceeding to execute its long-term policy on Afghanistan.

They are busy shaping the institutions on the Soviet models. A growing number of Afghan men and women are being taken to the Soviet Union for "re-education and training."

They hope that if the army can remain in control until a generation of Afghans with an ideological commitment to Soviet rule is ready, then the resistance to the foreign occupation can be safely dissipated.

The number of Soviet casualties is hard to determine, in the absence of official figures. Gulbuddin Hikmatyia, the leader of the Hizb-e-Islami Afghanistan, put the number of Soviet losses at 20,000 in November 1980. Other reports also suggest a high figure for the losses. During 1980, the coffins of Russian soldiers used to be taken back and laid in state at the local schoolhall.

But as the number of the dead, often called "Afghan preserves" by the disgruntled soldiers, soared, this practice was abandoned. Now the bodies are not taken home for burial, and the dead are not honored in their own country. Families who hold memorial services for their dead are summoned by the KGB and warned to keep quiet about what has happened.

When a soldier dies, the Soviet Ministry of Defense only tells his family that he has "fallen in the performance of his international duties," or that he has "entered forever on the roll of the regiment." The media also underplays the role of the usurpers in Afghanistan. They emphasize that "our boys" are there "to help a friend" in a "strictly defensive" capacity.

Recently, the armed forces newspaper Red Star told the anxiously-inquiring Soviet mothers of soldiers occupying Afghanistan that "the worst problem" their sons would encounter was "climatic conditions."

The Mujahideen see their struggle ultimately linked with the fate of millions of Moslems now under the direct subjugation of Moscow.

These Moslems are being inspired by the Afghan "Jihad" (the holy war for Allah) and the Islamic revolution in Iran. This dimension of the Afghan Jihad against superpower hegemony also explains the brutal responses they are drawing from the Soviet Union.

POLITICAL PRISONERS STILL BEING TERRORIZED AT EVIN

Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 8 Apr 82 p 16

[Article by "Persio" (pseudonym), an authoritative, informed observer residing in Tehran: "In the Ayatollah's prisons death comes with night time"]

[Text] Prisoners at Evin count the number of companions killed by the number of gunshot volleys.

According to Amnesty International, 3,000 or 4,000 persons have been shot up to now. This is not true. Khomeyni has no intention of slackening his repressive authority precisely now that the opposition is resorting even to the weapon of terrorism to overcome the government.

Tehran--Blindfolded prisoners were walking in single file, their hands on the shoulders of comrades in front of them. They were accompanied on their walk by a guard. One of the prisoners, 19-year-old F., bumped his head against something hard. The guards took off his blindfold. F. had bumped against the feet of a hanged man. Every moment of life at Evin prison in Tehran, which since President Bani Sadr's expulsion has become a real extermination camp for the entire Iranian opposition, from moderate nationalists of the National Front to the Fedayin Marxists of the people, is impregnated with death.

F., whose family has connections with President Khomeyni, left the prison 3 weeks ago, but does not have the courage to tell what he experienced there. However, his feet give proof of the methods used by the Khomeyni guards. Before freeing him, the Evin jailers, their faces covered with a Balaclava helmet, tortured him pitilessly. First, they hanged him from the ceiling by his hands. Then they concentrated unmercifully on his right foot, which they burned with cigarettes and a red hot iron.

Hooded Jailers

Bahramali Atai also left Evin, after 3 months of imprisonment. Atai tells of what happens inside Evin, headquarters of Lajavardi, the public prosecutor of Tehran, the man most hated in the Khomeyni regime. Many prisoners are beaten during their interrogation, but Atai witnessed at least two other methods. "One consists of hanging the prisoner, with his hands fastened to a hook, for hours

and hours...The other is to hang weights on prisoners' hands, crossed behind their backs. Blows are dealt to their feet, thighs, and kidneys. Then their wounds turn into infected sores."

In their appeals, Amnesty International and the International Jurists' Commission speak of 3,000 or 4,000 executions, because they base their calculations on the official statistics of the Iranian authorities.

The convicts are made to leave their common cells after 2200 hours. Atai says: "We silently counted the death shots, up to 70 some nights. But in the government newspapers that circulated in prison, we found no mention of this. These are the real figures, but for some time they have been even more moving. There are some days of true homicidal madness. This past 10 February, on the eve of the third anniversary of the Khomeyni Revolution, Public Prosecutor Lajavardi inspected some other prisons in the capital, to re-examine several pending cases. Balance sheet at the end of the day: 150 death sentences."

There is presently complete agreement on at least one thing by the "leader of the nation," Khomeyni, and his people. After the capture of the American hostages, Khomeyni referred very skeptically to the role of the United Nations: "An international organization should bring all dictators to trial...it should hasten to the oppressed and implacably attack the oppressor." The Iranians who remember the interventions of Waldheim and of the Security Council to obtain the freedom of the Americans, amid the almost indifference of the United Nations and of their human rights commission, today see bitter proof that the mighty of the earth are with Khomeyni. A few weeks ago two Western journalists were received by Lajavardi at Evin, renamed Mohammed Re-education Center for the occasion, for an accompanied visit, which obviously was only a farce. Their report of the occasion was so insipid that even the Iranian journalists referred to it partially to confirm one of Khomeyni's theses: "Islamic justice is based on simplicity and facility." In fact, the prisoners who were shown to the journalists, all less than 20 years old, seemed very happy and the atmosphere surrounding the prisoners and their jailers "reminded one oddly of a boys school dormitory." Atai, a labor activist, learned in prison of the visit of this kind of delegation, "but not in the room where we were, because we were crowded against each other and we risked making an impression on the visitors."

Koran-type Punishment

By now horror has pervaded every aspect of the justice of Khomeyni and his executioners, who deride the "humanitarian scruples, more childish than reasonable," of critics of the Islamic Republic. Koran law provides for the rigorous application of the principle of an eye for an eye and Khomeyni means to have this applied literally. In the new penal code presently under discussion, nothing will be left to chance, in particular to avoid any possibility of confusion regarding penalties, "which are to be carried out in such a way that one punishment will not be able to obstruct the application of the following one:" for example, first the flogging and then the stoning to death. This principle

is obviously already being implemented in the pilot Evin prison, where, when something else is not provided for, liters of blood are taken from a condemned person--blood that is more than ever necessary for those wounded in the war against Iraq. The almost bloodless body is then tied to a chair for execution.

It is difficult to forget, however, that the mujahedin of the people, who now, together with their sympathizers, constitute the big majority of the victims of the Khomeyni dictatorship, at the beginning of the revolution had applauded Khomeyni's firmness when, to tell the truth, it was applied above all against the agents of imperial repression. "To forego killing them," they said at that time, "would mean making it possible for the counterrevolution to gain ground." According to them, the idea of "human rights" moreover was utilized by imperialist countries to "strengthen dictatorships, by giving the people the feeling of being less oppressed." They will later pay in the worst way for their condensation to violence. According to the official press, this past 24 November some of them had even been forced to personally carry out the "ceremony" of the execution of 36 sympathizers and members of their organization.

Tehran observers think that the government may soon try to improve its outside image by proceeding, among other things, to a beauty treatment of its penitentiary, perhaps even searching for some scapegoat to whom to attribute the "irregularities" of these recent 9 months. It appears that thought has already been given to discharging the public prosecutor of the Mussavi Tabrizi Revolution, himself, and of course Lajavardi. In any case, some members of the latter's family have already gone to Europe for extended vacations. However, no one believes that Khomeyni will repeat "the error" made by the Shah of relaxing his repressive system, precisely when the attacks of the opposition were endangering the government.

Before sending for the Red Cross to come to visit Evin, after 10 months of refusals, it is nevertheless probable that the decentralization of the interrogation operations and torture currently in progress will be completed. For example, M. M., a 24-year-old mujahedin, who was transferred from the "pasdar" to a downtown hospital in the capital this past 22 March, had already been in one of these new centers, located on the riding ground near the Farahabad barracks in Tehran. His face was swollen, with large wounds; his kidneys no longer functioned; his stomach was hemorrhaging internally; his legs were enormously swollen; and his toe nails had been pulled out. His executioners, who came on guard duty in the hospital with guns pointed toward the door of the room, said that he was to survive because they still needed him. But M. M. probably died, as the hospital doctors expected and as he, himself, desired, after managing to murmur the names of some comrades to be warned.

Those who do not swallow a cyanide pill in time, or who simply do not picture being arrested, later talk, hoping to save themselves. This unleashes a series of preposterous executions. One day, towards the end of last year, a young girl employee of the municipality complained to the Islamic committee of her office of the oppressive employment and human measures to which she had been subjected as a woman. One week later she was dismissed and then arrested

because she was suspected of being a "corrupt person on earth." After being raped for some days by her Islamic jailers, and probably under the influence of drugs, she mentioned a girl friend, Farshad M. They went to the school where the latter was teaching to arrest her and, after ascertaining her "liberal" ideas from a search of books in her house, imprisoned her. After a month of imprisonment, she was told that she could write a final letter to her parents--an irregular humanitarian concession on the part of some Islamic judges. "It is now night time and this is the last time that I will speak to you. I beg you to be happy without me and not to mourn for me.

Remember Me Without Mourning

I am not sad. I feel that I am with you...I have had a pleasant stay here in Evin prison; we sustained each other, and I thought of you..even though I have lived only 28 years, I believe I used those years well, doing what I wanted to. I have not wasted them...But I do not know whether or not I am happy not to have married and not to have had children; but from a certain point of view I am now content...I want you to remember me when you walk in the wonderful forests near the Caspian Sea...without crying and without becoming sad...I close my eyes."

8255

CSO: 4628/12

RAFSANJANI ON ABORTIVE COUP, WAR

Tehran TEHRAN TIMES in English 22 Apr 82 pp 2, 3

[Text]

MAJLIS SPEAKER Hojatolislam Rafsanjani on Tuesday shed light on the vital issues of the country, such as the aborted coup plot and deliberations of the aggressor Iraq and the Islamic Republic of Iran.

It should be added that the first part of his interview with IRNA appeared on page 1 Wednesday (April 21, 1982) since there was no provision to reflect the whole in one appearance owing to the limitation in space.

Rafsanjani stressed, however that "we do not consider useful the prolongation of the war and believe that it should end as soon as possible." But nothing was worse than the end of the war without the punishment of the aggressor, noted he.

Rafsanjani stated that "it is our policy to reach the end of the war by giving the least casualties possible and through short-cuts so that the aggressor enemy forces would understand that he can inflict a blow upon them whenever we wish to," and he added that

"if we are not given our rights we will gain them by force."

Emphasizing that the countries of the region should have no fear from the side of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Majlis Speaker stated that Saddam's downfall would be a natural consequence of the Iranian victory in the imposed war.

Referring to the policy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in regard to the Persian Gulf countries, the Majlis Speaker

said "Surely we would like to have cordial ties with our neighbors excluding Saddam, since he is trying to induce fear of Iran into them.

"We have no aggressive plans toward these countries. It is indeed the US and its allies which are determined to embark on such sinister ventures.

Focusing on this issue the Hojatolislam went on to say "countries should not have any fear of an Islamic Revolution if their governments are favored by their own nations. In other words it is not the principle of the Islamic Republic to preserve a regime disliked by its people. We assure the neighboring governments, not to fear the Islamic Republic in the least. On the contrary, they should realize that if Saddam was to win the war and consolidate power, he would never have solved frontier disputes with Kuwait, Jordan, Syria and Saudi Arabia and Iran through peaceful means. As the Western media confessed, the way will be paved for the overthrow of Saddam if these realities are cleared to all."

Saddam has no explanation to convince his people with on the outbreak of the war that resulted in the death of thousands of people in addition to the enormous material losses worth hundred billions of dollars, belonging rightly to his, ours and other nations whose governments assisted Iraq for 19 long months with material and human aid.

"In our opinion Saddam has no way to save his life.

"His only hope is the Western media which could create

an agitated atmosphere in the small countries of the region and present Saddam as a supporter of their interests.

Commenting on a recent statement of Saddam that he would withdraw his troops from Iranian territory on guarantee from Iran that it would not advance into Iraqi territory, the Majlis Speaker said that it was a pretext Saddam wants to save himself with.

"From the very beginning" he went on to say "Saddam was assured that Iran does not harbor any plans to infiltrate into Iraqi territory. Besides, assuming that Saddam feared an Iranian attack, he should have fortified his military positions in his territory. Instead of aggressing on our soil making Ahvaz, Dezful the targets of his long-range artillery batteries and jet fighters and later occupying Qasr-e-Shirin, Khorramshahr and several other villages."

Continuing this issue, the Majlis Speaker stated "if we had the desire to enter Iraqi territory, we could have bulldozed our way into Iraq instead of adopting a defensive stand. To approach Baghdad is not a difficult task for us. Saddam deployed his artilleries near Ahvaz but we can conveniently perforate Baghdad from our present station.

Reasoning his statement, Rafsanjani declared "Our Islamic combatants managed to

destroy the most fortified and important strongholds of Saddam and succeeded in advancing 45 kilometers in Dezful within two or three days."

Responding to a question on the ever-increasing victories of Islam and the recent attacks on the Shi'ites of South Lebanon by the pro-Iraqi Communists, the Majlis Speaker replied "Americans and Liberals all fear the Islamic Republic of Iran and are petrified by the influence of the Islamic Revolution of Iran in the region. South Lebanon is one of nearest regions to Iran and knowing that the Shi'ites of South Lebanon are our followers they think that they can inflict a blow upon the Islamic Republic of Iran through attacking these Moslem people."

About Egypt's readiness to supply aid to Iraq in case Iran advanced in to Iraqi territory, the Hojatoleslam said that it was a hollow threat, adding that "Iran never intended to infiltrate into the Iraqi territory except to get our rights.

CSO: 4600/446

PROGRAM GETS FUNDS FOR WELFARE OF BAKHTARAN TRIBES

Tehran SOBH-E AZADEGAN in Persian 17 Mar 82 p 11

[Interview with chief of Bakhtaran Tribal Center]

[Text] In an interview with a reporter from the ISLAMIC REPUBLIC NEWS AGENCY, the chief of the Bakhtaran Tribal Center announced that with expenditures amounting to 500 million rials, welfare, economic, educational and health services have been extended to five thousand migrating, pastoral families.

He added: "For the education of our tribal brothers and sisters, 42 educators have been sent to the tribal areas after having completed a 2-month training course. With the aid of audio-visual equipment until the students become literate, they are teaching the Koran, Islamic law and various religious, social and health subjects to the tribespeople. Likewise, with the efforts of 30 teachers in the tribal areas, classes are being organized for the education of the children of the tribespeople."

The chief of the tribal center continued: "Two health and medical groups have been employed to service the health and medical needs of the tribes. Patients in need of hospitalization are referred by them to the regional medical organization." He added: "In the current year, these groups have been very effective in the struggle against tuberculosis and leprosy in the tribal areas. With an expenditure of 15 million rials, 500,000 head of animals belonging to the migrating herdsmen have been vaccinated against various diseases." The chief of the tribal center said: "Other activities of the Bakhtaran Tribal Center during the current year include the building of 30 kilometers of road in the [Biunich) Gahvareh for the distribution of animal products to cities and rural districts and the establishment of four animal plant and verterinary complexes, seven tribal cooperative societies with 5,000 tribal members and 40 million rials of capital and 100 million rials of government aid, the establishment of five consumer cooperative stores, the provision without cost, fifteen trucks for the transport of the migrating herdsmen's sheep to the winter pastures of Khuzistan, the distribution of 7,000 tons of barley, and the provision of 70 million rials for loans for the building of animals shelters."

With respect to the programs of this center for self-sufficiency and animal husbandry, the director of the Bakhtaran Tribal Center said:

In the 2 regions of Govaver and Tape Kutik, 900 hectares of land have been allocated for the cultivation of fodder, 400 hectares of which have already been planted. Agricultural machinery of the region has also been provided to the tribes for the growing of fodder. In this regard, in order to provide purified water for consumption by the animals, 70 wells have been dug. Likewise, 240 sheep have been distributed to the herdsmen in the poor areas of Palas Babajani. Long range plans have been developed to improve the traditional techniques of animal husbandry in the area. With the help of God, as in the past the Province of Bakhtaran will be able to provide a large proportion of the meat for the country."

The chief of the Bakhtaran Tribal Center, in thanking the governor's office for its cooperation, added:

A credit of 70 million rials has been allocated to the center from the budget of the governor's office. During the current year, 7 silo type warehouses are being constructed for purchasing and storing the products of the migrating herdsman tribes. Unclaimed customs commodities valuing 20 million rials have been distributed to the tribes at very low cost."

In conclusion he said that in order to provide employment for the tribespeople during their free time, 6 carpet weaving workshops have been established which can teach 200 trainees the art of carpet weaving. Also, 100 trainees from the tribes have been taught sewing.

8398

CSO: 4640/229

BRIEFS

PRESIDENT RECEIVED IRANIAN CHILDREN POW--President leader Saddam Husayn received the Iranian children, who were taken prisoners and who were pushed by the charlatans of Qom and Tehran to the crematorium. Addressing the children POW's, President Saddam Husayn said: We did not ask for your exchange with other POW's because children everywhere in the world are our children. We wish peace for us to see them killed and their blood shed. Circumstances, however, have brought matters to this end. The president added: God willing, the war will end and you will live in peace in your country. You will live as free human beings in your homeland while we, on our side, will be living as free men in our country. Each of us will live in his country and with his family freely and securely. Children will live with their families happily and Iraq will live as Islamic neighbors, each respecting the other and respecting the course that the other has chosen and of which he is convinced. [Text] [JN051906 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 5 May 82]

KURDISH STRIKES, DEMONSTRATIONS--Dear listeners: Our heroic masses continue their demonstrations in the cities of Irbil, al-Sulaymaniyah, Halabjah, Sayyid Sadiq and elsewhere in Kurdistan. Fierce clashes took place between the demonstrators and the forces of the terrorist authorities in Irbil during which a large number of the enemy were killed or wounded and more than 150 citizens were martyred. Our correspondent in the second branch of our party reports that the heroic masses of Irbil continued their protest demonstrations against the policies of the 'Aflaqite Ba'thist regime. Students and citizens from all walks of life staged demonstrations from early morning until 1600 on 3 May. Bloody clashes occurred between the masses and the agents of the dictatorial regime, resulting in great losses within enemy ranks. Some 150 citizens were also martyred. On 3 and 4 May, traffic came to a standstill in the city of Irbil. The Shaqlawa-Irbil highway was also cut off. Large-scale demonstrations were staged in all the towns and villages of Irbil Province. Our heroic masses' slogan was: The party is the vanguard of the Kurdish people and Barzani is our leader. Another slogan said: The party is the vanguard of the Kurdish people and our leader is Mas'ud Barzani. The masses in Irbil and other citizens are continuing their strikes and demonstrations in high spirit. All stores were closed. [Text] [JN051849 (Clandestine) Voice of Iraqi Kurdistan in Surani Kurdish 1600 GMT 82]

CSO: 4400/264

MINISTER BREAKS DOWN EDUCATIONAL POLICY, COSTS

Beirut AL-IQTISAD WAL-A'MAL in Arabic No 35, Feb 82 pp 36-38

/Article: "The Kuwaiti Minister of Education, Dr Ya'qub al-Ghunaym: The Cost per Student Is an Indication of the Success of the Educational System"/

/Text/ Kuwait is considered one of the countries that spends the most on education in the world, on grounds that education is the basis of comprehensive national development. Since the start of the century, the sheiks of Kuwait have been concerned with education, have established schools, and have requested educational missions from abroad. When Kuwait started to export oil toward the end of the forties, the first task was to establish a modern educational system.

The Ministry of Education's budget is considered one of the largest. Over a period of just 5 years, the pre-university education budget increased from 45.1 million dinars in 1972-73 to 106 million in 1976-77 (a dinar is \$3.50). One should note that the population of Kuwait doubled during the seventies, from 738,000 in 1970 to about 1.4 million in 1980.

Kuwait will spend on education in general a total of about 200 million dinars, including university education and scientific research. Kuwait's average expenditures on students in 1977-78 came to about 433 dinars, which is to be considered one of the highest of expenditures on pre-university education in the world. Here is a conversation with the Kuwaiti minister of education, Dr Ya'qub al-Ghunaym, on the costs of education in Kuwait and their significance:

Question: How do you evaluate the costs of education per student, and what are their role in the planning process?

Answer: The costs per student reflect the yield the country is hoping to get from education. Educational spending has come to represent a total measure of the government's efforts in the field of education, and the criterion has become not the amount that is spent on education but the number of people benefitting from it and the quality of the education they receive.

An analysis of per-student costs and the elements that make them up will in itself permit an evaluation of the effectiveness of the educational system, and the success of the method in which the various factors of production are unified, an analysis of the possibilities for savings, and an assessment of the financial good and bad points of modern educational methods.

Therefore per-student costs have become a tool for sound planning, making it possible for us simultaneously to judge the productivity of the existing system and forecast spending in the future, while taking account of possible improvements and alternatives. They also provide us with indices on the effectiveness of resource distribution.

Education Costs

Question: Is it possible to talk about the costs of education at its various stages?

Answer: All countries have been concerned with the pre-school child, allocating the greater part of their budgets to cope with the pressing need for the spread of this sort of education, as a result of the increase in women's work and participation with men in all activities, along with the progress of children in kindergartens during the primary stage that educationalists have observed.

Total spending on kindergartens in the academic year 1977-78 came to 8 million dinars, 7 million dinars of which were wages and salaries for the faculty and the system supporting it. While we find that wages and salaries in public education schools accounted for 83.8 percent of total expenses, we find that they were 87.6 percent in kindergartens, as a result of the kindergartens' need for more labor, such as female educators, supervisors and other supplementary positions.

Stationery and writing instruments are given out to students to accustom them to drawing and arts, and light meals and clothes are also given out to the students. Each kindergarten has also been supplied with equipment for games, recreation and music.

The per-child cost in the academic year 1977-1978 came to 532 dinars and the average cost per class was 12,701 dinars.

Primary school: this is the basic stage in creating and preparing the men of tomorrow. Today's child is the man of the future, and the mission of the primary school is to take the child from the home and inculcate gracious habits and good morals in his spirit, prepare and train him in orderly habits, and implant the principles of the true Islamic religion.

Total spending on the primary stage in the academic year 1977-78 came to 41 million Kuwaiti dinars, 34 million Kuwaiti dinars of which were for wages and salaries, or 82.8 percent. The number of male and female students was 113,509, enrolled in 3,687 classes, and the average cost per student was 366 dinars. The cost per class was 11,261 dinars.

This personifies the degree of the Ministry of Education's concern with the primary stage. The ministry is also seeking to supply this stage with educational instructors and people with high skills and high levels of competence, while holding conferences and symposia inside and outside of Kuwait with the objective of setting out problems then creating educational solutions, following up on the execution of these recommendations, in order to bring that serious stage to the highest degrees of progress and advancement.

The intermediate stage: this is the stage of sound preparation and guidance and the refinement of talents and abilities. The Ministry of Education considers it to be a stage which is complementary to and supplementary to the primary stage, and it has abrogated the intermediate stage in order to compel students to continue the course of education, thus making the secondary stage compulsory so that the schools will not become a factory for turning out employees. It was compulsory for the student in the intermediate stage to continue to be serious and struggle to improve his scholarly and educational level until he emerged into society mature in the scholarly and educational senses and equipped with the instructions of our true religion.

The ministry is striving to supply this stage with the most competent personnel in the form of educationalists and is holding training courses for them at the hands of experts in education and sciences so that the instructors will be informed of the most up to date methods of modern education.

Total spending on the intermediate stage came to 19.8 million dinars, while in 1976 and 1977 it was 16.1 million, 9 million of which were for faculty wages and salaries. The students numbered 43,410 and the average expenses per student were 458 dinars.

The total expenditures on the intermediate stage for girls were 15.4 million dinars while in 1976 and 1977 they were 14.6 million dinars, 5 million of which were wages and salaries for the faculty. The students were 19,030 in number and the average expenses per student were 438 dinars.

Secondary: The goal of the primary and intermediary stages is to lay the groundwork for building the personality and inculcating the principles of moral, religious and social development, while the secondary school must uplift, support and refine this structure and define its features. The secondary school deals with the student in the most serious stage of his life, and it has been obligatory for the secondary school to act to guide the student's conduct, discover his abilities and develop his abilities to the greatest possible extent, while providing scholarly, academic, social and psychological guidance for these abilities so that this student will be considered strong and well-prepared so that he can continue his university and academic education.

Total spending in the secondary schools for boys came to 11.5 million dinars, 6 million of which were for faculty wages and salaries; the average cost per student was 560 dinars.

Total spending in the secondary stage for girls came to 10.7 million dinars, of which approximately 5 million were wages and salaries for the faculty, and the average cost per student was 565 dinars.

The ministry is working to upgrade this stage and develop curricula and has carried out experiments on the most up to date educational systems in use in the most developed countries, making these conform to Kuwait's resurgent traditions and the principles of our Islamic religion.

Table One: Per-Student Costs of the Various Stages of Education in Kuwait, 1977-78

Description	Kindergarten Stage	Primary Stage	Intermediate Stage	Secondary Stage	Total Public Education in Kuwait
Wages and salaries	7,193,361	34,174,826	29,850,598	18,516,457	89,735,242
Repeated expenses	641,802	5,814,010	4,374,259	3,021,334	13,851,405
Capital expenditures	369,859	1,272,783	1,096,845	748,142	2,487,629
Total expenditures	8,205,022	41,261,619	35,321,702	22,285,933	107,074,276
Number of students	15,412	13,509	78,716	39,635	247,272
Average cost per student	532	366	449	562	433
Number of classes	646	3,687	2,668	1,396	8,397
Average cost per class	12,701	11,261	13,204	15,964	12,751
Average density per class	23.8	36.6	29.5	28.4	29.4

Table Two: Statistical Data on the Academic Year 1981-82: General Summary

Stage	Number of Schools by Stages			Number of Students					
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys		Girls		Total	
				Kuwaiti	Non-Kuwaiti	Kuwaiti	Non-Kuwaiti		
General Education	214	189	476	82,006	87,118	169,194	75,983	74,700	150,683
Technical and Vocational and Religious Education	5	3	8	2,580	414	2,994	2,530	279	2,809
Special Education Institutes	12	12	24	623	557	1,180	452	334	786
Parallel Education	2	--	2	298	10	308	--	--	--
Preparation for Missions	--	--	--	--	130	130	--	11	11
Total	223	204	510	85,507	88,299	173,806	78,965	75,324	154,289

Table Two: Statistical Data on the Academic Year 1981-82: General Summary (continued)

Stage	Number of Teachers				
	Males		Females		
	Kuwaiti	Non-Kuwaiti	Total	Kuwaiti	Total
General Education	2,212	8,755	10,967	4,342	7,717
Technical and Vocational and Religious Education	48	388	436	47	194
Special Education Institutes	19	204	223	16	167
Parallel Education	1	89	90	--	--
Preparation for Missions	--	--	--	--	--
Total	2,280	9,436	11,716	4,405	8,078
					12,483

Total number of students: 328,090 Total number of instructors: 24,199

Source: Department of Planning, Followup /and/ Information Surveillance, Statistical Department, Kuwaiti Minister of Education

Schools on the Curriculum System

Question: Schools were recently established which work on the curriculum system. What was the purpose in establishing them? What is the curriculum system?

Answer: The advanced countries adopted the curriculum system some time ago. Experience has proved its effectiveness and feasibility in remedying the most important aspects of shortcomings in the traditional system now being followed (the system of school classrooms).

The ministry decided to adopt this system after its success in the Faculty of Commerce and the other faculties of Kuwait University. It was applied in the technical and professional institutes following the secondary stage.

The first new school for this purpose, the Sabah al-Salim Secondary School for Boys, was established in 1977-78, to be the nucleus of the experiment. The number of schools on the curriculum system up to now totals six, three for boys and three for girls.

The school, with its new system of instruction, its advanced diversified curricula and the vocational educational system, is able to impart basic notions to education. Qualified faculty and various fields of activity will have the greatest effect in developing the personality in a comprehensive, integrated manner from all spiritual, moral, intellectual and physical aspects.

The goal in following this system is the notions and characteristics that distinguish it, which embody the changing, developing spirit of the age. It is a flexible system which takes the demands of individual differences into consideration, giving greater freedom of choice such as the freedom to choose to branch out in a manner in keeping with inclinations and abilities, the freedom to choose curricula, freedom to change branches, and so forth. It also develops self-education and ongoing education skills, implants a broad cultural base, and adopts a flexible system for evaluating various methods. It is also distinguished by the need to accompany it with a system of academic guidance which will help the student choose curricula, draw up a study plan, and solve the problems that stand in the way of the academic process.

Question: What is the government's policy on higher technical institutes? Is there any intention to expand the scope of vocational education?

Answer: The ministry has the goal of providing educational opportunities for all citizens, while linking its curricula and educational programs to development plans in all economic and social areas in a manner that is in keeping with the needs of Kuwaiti society and is abreast of the requirements of modern technology with its requirements for the development of students in various areas of competence and skills. Since there is a direct relationship between technical and vocational education and the economic and social aspects of the development processes, the Ministry of Education is directing its attention to this sort of education by expanding the establishment of higher institutes to absorb general secondary graduates.

In 1977-78 the number of male and female students totalled 2,663, 4.5 million dinars were spent on them, and the average cost per student was 1,711 dinars.

The technical education agencies of the ministry are seeking to draw up purposeful plans in order to continue with this type of education and follow up on the execution of projects that will move the wheels of progress forward so that the ministry will be able to realize its policy as thoroughly as possible.

Religious Education

Question: How has religious education evolved with time?

Answer: The Religious Institute was opened in the academic year 1947-48 and operated in accordance with the system of religious institutes in al-Azhar. A mission from al-Azhar taught in it and some Kuwaiti instructors subsequently joined that. Studies in the institute continued until the classes were completed and there then were three stages in the Religious Institute--the primary, intermediary and secondary stages.

The Religious Institute's secondary certificate was made equivalent to the general secondary education certificate. When the institute was opened, Islamic law, the Arabic language, the English language and some basic courses in arithmetic and social studies were taught there. The situation then developed where, alongside Islamic law, general educational curricula in the form of mathematics, social sciences and sciences were taught, but in a manner that involved rather light treatment, so that the students would be able to bear the burden of these courses. The institute also accepts students from Islamic countries that have come to study through study grants which Kuwait offers them. In their case, the studies are focussed on Arabic language and Islamic educational materials at the intermediate level, with the goal of enabling the student to use the Arabic language and provide him with Islamic culture so that he will be able to continue studies in the secondary stage in the Religious Institute or general education.

Question: Kuwait has a unique experience in the field of special institutes. How is this?

Answer: Since the government's goal has been to make education the first basis of the nation's resurgence and advancement, in order to give the people of the country equal opportunities in education, its attention has not been confined to its best-qualified people--rather, others besides them have been given an equal opportunity for education and preparation for life--and it has not made a lack of excellence in feeling, physique or understanding a reason for deprivation of this human right. It has provided everyone with ways for benefiting from educational services which will help every individual grow naturally and adapt socially to the maximum extent that his resources will qualify him to.

The number of students in 1977-78 in the special educational institutes for boys was 1,675, and 3,096,800 dinars were spent on them; 889,654 of this was for teachers. The average cost came to 1,550 dinars per student. The number of girl

students in the special educational institutes for girls was 646, 3,597,443 dinars were spent on them and 914,954 dinars on instructors, and the average cost per student came to 1,416 dinars.

The ministry is sparing no effort in supplying these institutes with the modern technical educational equipment they need, such as telecommunications listening apparatuses, equipment for measuring hearing for the deaf, and educational systems for the blind.

These institutes have been supplied with a workshop for industrial courses and a medical treatment section, and specialists, technicians and doctors have been provided to move the wheel of progress forward and perform the lofty mission of the ministry.

11887

CSO: 4404/317

KUWAIT

BRIEFS

NEWSPAPER'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO PALESTINIANS--At the initiative of AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM's director, 'Abd-al-'Aziz al-Masa'id, the employees of the newspaper have decided to donate one full day's salary in support of the steadfastness of the Palestinian people and as a modest contribution to assist the intensifying struggle in the occupied territory. [Text] [Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 17 Apr 82 p 1]

CSO: 4404/455

CLANDESTINE ON FRENCH MINISTER'S STATEMENT

GF101732 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanese Armenians in Armenian 1330 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Following French Interior Minister Gaston Defferre's announcement in front of the monument to our 1.5 million martyrs of April in Marseille, French-Turkish state and diplomatic relations are gradually deteriorating. Yesterday, 26 April 1982, the Turkish Foreign Ministry issued a communique protesting interior minister Defferre's statement as creating an encouraging atmosphere for Armenian terrorism.

On 24 April Gaston Defferre announced in front of the monument to our martyrs in Marseille that France will follow up the Armenian cause. However, at the same time he called on the French Armenians not to employ harsh methods in expressing the demands of the Armenian people.

In October French Defense Minister Charles Hernu said: An FRG prime minister kneeled before the crimes of the Nazis. Will the Turks perform a similar [word indistinct]?

The Turkish Foreign Ministry communique added that it has kept President Evren informed about the French announcement regarding the alleged genocide and Armenians. The communique noted that during its recent session the Turkish cabinet had discussed the issue. The communique also said that so-called Armenian terrorists had killed six Turkish diplomats in France and launched numerous attacks on Turkish embassies.

The Turkish communique noted that despite frequent warnings by the Turkish Government, the French Government continues with its policy in favor of Armenians. It added that Gaston Defferre's recent announcements are the latest proof of this policy.

It should also be mentioned that on 25 April Adnan Bulak, the Turkish ambassador to France, warned France that observance of Armenian genocide day in France would strain French-Turkish relations.

The 67th anniversary of the Armenian massacre was marked on a very high level in Paris. More than 7,000 Armenians attended a rally. They carried 1,000

flags displaying the armorial ensigns of the Armenian secret army for liberation of Armenia [ASALA]. The rally was organized by the Armenian National Assembly around ASALA organization [as heard]. The demonstrators rallied in front of the Turkish Embassy and condemned the massacre of the Armenians.

Moreover, Ara Koranian, one of the leaders of the Armenian National Assembly around ASALA organization in France, delivered a 25-minute speech on 23 and 24 April on channel 2 of the French television. Koranian expounded on the Armenian massacre, Turkish fascism, the Armenian cause and ASALA. He also clarified the army's political aims and spoke of the new liberation struggle of the Armenian people.

Although it is true that Gaston Defferre's statement will result in a deterioration of French-Turkish relations, Defferre's announcement included nothing in favor of the Armenian people and their just cause. Gaston Defferre's statement is unacceptable. Defferre openly stressed that the Armenian people must end the armed struggle. He even advised us to abandon the struggle so that the Armenian people would return to the same passive state that they were in before 1975.

Let us also not forget Defferre's deceptive promises. It is already known to all of us that during the van operation he had promised the Yeghia Keshishian suicidal commandos the status of political refugees if they withdrew from the embassy. However, the four heroes are still imprisoned in French jails.

It is also clear that Defferre contradicted himself regarding the successes of the Armenian people's armed struggle. If the Armenian people had not used so-called harsh means, Defferre could not have made such announcements and French-Turkish relations need not have deteriorated. Defferre and all his kin must know that it is because of so-called harsh action that the Armenian cause today is progressing and the Turkish Government is facing difficult times.

CSO: 4400/264

ASALA CALLS ON INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC OPINION

GF091215 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanese Armenians in Armenian 1330 GMT 24 Apr 82

[The call of the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASLA) to international public opinion on the occasion of 24 April]

[Excerpts] Once again we find ourselves in front of 24 April. April 24 signifies events that became meaningful for the Armenian people. The Turkish fascist authorities organize the massacre of the Armenian people 67 years ago so that the occupied Armenian lands would be devoid of their genuine inhabitants and nobody would demand lands from Turkey. In order to make certain of this aim, the Turkish authorities massacred more than 1 and 1/2 million Armenians. The [?survivors] among our people were deported from their fatherland and were dispersed throughout the world. Our people today continue to suffer the consequences of the massacre organized by Turkey and have become the victims of the contradictions of Diaspora. The Turkish fascist regime today continues to extort and pressure our compatriots living in Turkey. Moreover, the Turkish authorities are attempting to destroy our historic landmarks, symbols of Armenian civilization and our past, so as to finally erase the traces of the Armenian people's existence. Those chiefly responsible for this situation are the imperialist governments who support and defend Turkey by all means. Imperialist forces are encouraging the Turkish policy of exploitation and oppression. The Armenian people could no longer remain silent against all these said injustices. This is why our people determined to struggle with all their power in order to liberate the occupied lands and regain the Armenian people's right to self-determination.

Moreover, the vanguards of our people are not only struggling against Turkey but are also forced to struggle against the imperialist allies of the fascist Turkish Government, who are pursuing our revolutionaries and pressuring our communities in the Diaspora. Last year was full of evidences which served to clarify the firm relationship between the imperialist forces and the Turkish Government. However, whatever difficulties come across the path of our struggle, the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia [ASALA] once again reveals its firm conviction that the Armenian people will continue to struggle and the Armenian armed struggle will continue to achieve new victories. The Armenian people by their solidarity with all the oppressed people will succeed in striking at the fascist Turkish Government and the imperialist forces. The

Armenian people will succeed in thrusting forward the Armenian and various other oppressed people's causes. The previous operations of our Fedayeens are the best examples of the achieved successes. The climax of these successes was the historic van operation during which our revolutionaries occupied the Turkish Embassy in Paris for 15 hours, proving that the Armenian people's struggle will never cease until the restoration of our just rights.

On the occasion of 24 April, ASALA calls on all the peoples and international public opinion to support all the just causes. We demand that international public opinion condemn the Turkish [words indistinct] Government. Long live the solidarity of the people who are deprived of their rights. Long live the just causes of all the people. (?Downfall for) imperialism, the Turkish fascist government and all those fascist governments who exploit the peoples and ravish their rights. Freedom for all the oppressed people in the world.

[Signed] 24 April 1982, ASALA

CSO: 4400/264

CLANDESTINE ASSAILS REACTIONARIES

GF111510 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanese Armenians in Armenian 1330 GMT 29
Apr 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] How long and how far? Certainly, until suffocation.

The Armenian reactionaries are drowning in the [word indistinct] created with their own hands. (?Feeling their end rear), they have come out with their final yellow poison. The reactionaries are employing all types of means to erase the hardly cleared path of Armenia. On the occasion of the commemoration of the 67th anniversary of the genocide, the Armenian reactionary Tachnak Party leaders have begun killing their own people. Armenian youths who sympathize with the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia [ASALA] are being run down. The national masses are being pressured. The dying leaders are hitting their [word indistinct] in Los Angeles, Lyon, Beirut, Tehran, Athens, Nicosia and Burj Hammud. Due to the continuous action and pressures against the Armenians, the situation is becoming grave.

An Armenian youth was shot in Los Angeles because he was sticking ASALA posters on a wall. Similarly, four Armenian youths were tortured in Lyon for the same reason. A wreath laid in front of the Armenian monument in Tehran has been torn apart because it bore ASALA's name. The 24 April posters and shirts have been destroyed in Burj Hammud for the same (?reason). Moreover, cruelty was also practiced in Burj Hammud against a humble Armenian family. Two criminals, high on narcotics supplied by their party leaders, entered the house of an Armenian family and shot at their two sons, pretending a dispute over 150 Lebanese pounds. They kidnapped the third son and took him to their gambling center, the party club. The violence did not end there. The crusader of the district arrived on the site and after being informed that the dispute was among Armenians, shot at the family's house. This is how those act who preach that their only enemies are the Turks. The knights of darkness [words indistinct] have been able to convert word into action. The [word indistinct] is by genocide, violence and killing of the Armenians.

The Armenian reactionaries are living their final moments. They have increased their intrigues against the Armenian people. Still, it is up to the Armenian people to unite and liberate themselves from all types vile deeds, actions and tyranny.

CSO: 4400/264

CLANDESTINE OPPOSES ARMENIAN IMMIGRATION

GF120547 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanese Armenians in Armenian 1330 GMT 29
Apr 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] The Turkish [word indistinct] has always been the aggressor in history. It is enough to recall the events which have occurred over the past 20 years, such as the occupation of Syrian lands, the attack on Cyprus, the (?aggressions) against Greece, and the violent pressure on the Kurdish revolutionary movements. The Turkish Government has not been content with all this. It has continued Tal'at's and Ataturk's anti-Armenian policy. Just because the said policy is pursued covertly, our people believe that Turkey has left the Armenians alone.

Following the 1915 massacre, during 1920-25 [word indistinct], Turkey played its great and (?undeniable) role in the Nakhichevan's [word indistinct] in the Armenian SSR and has continued its anti-Armenian policy under the cover of foreign and Armenian establishments.

For numerous years the Armenians in Diaspora were engaged in the rehabilitation work in the countries they settled in. Meanwhile, the leaders of the Turkish tyranny were very well aware of the fact that the Armenian people's revival would mean the revival of the Armenian cause. In particular there was the revival of the Armenian cause. In particular there was the possibility that the Armenians who settled in the Arab world could become stronger and pose a threat because they were near the occupied lands.

The Turkish plan was obvious. It was necessary to destroy the Armenians in the Middle East. In carrying out this plan, the main role was played by the United States, aided and guided by Turkey. The UNCHR offices were established. It was alleged that these offices would aid the Armenians. In fact, they were engaged in the traitorous mission of transporting the Armenians in the Middle East to the United States. On the other hand, the Armenian reactionaries cooperated with U.S. imperialism and gave [word indistinct] excuses regarding the plan. They did not wish to see the revival of the Armenian revolutionary movements in the Middle East. They were opposed to these movements and threatened Armenian communities. There are other examples. Until (?1952) there were 50,000 Armenians residing in Egypt. Due to the reasons already mentioned, these Armenians immigrated to the United States and today there are only 15,000 Armenians in Egypt. The Syrian-Armenians in that period had numbered 200,000, while today there are only 150,000 Armenians left

there. There were 35,000 Armenians in Iran. Today there are only 10,000 left. There were 70,000 Armenians in Greece, which was one of UNCHR's [word indistinct], while today there are 15,000 Armenians there. We can also consider the state of the Armenians in Iran and Lebanon during the war when they were in need of leaders. In peacetime these leaders made speeches; in war they deserted the people and left for places of peace and security.

What [word indistinct] the revival of the Armenian cause. It was never dead and is not dead even today. The immigration of the 1/2 million Armenians from all over the world including the Armenian SSR was advantageous to the United States. But for how long? Until our people discover this plan. This state of affairs still continues. It can only be stopped by the (?aware) and clever Armenians waging their combined struggle against everything that threatens our people's interests in the Middle East and the Armenian SSR.

How long will we keep on feeding Turkish (?nationalism) and that of the Armenian reactionaries who have anti-Armenian aims? How long will we keep on celebrating the anniversaries of the Turkish (?agency) UNCHR, which is the (?butchershop) of imperialists in the United States--the graveyard of Armenians? So much depends on the answers to these questions.

CSO: 4400/264

LEBANON

BRIEFS

BEIRUT ARMS WITHDRAWAL SOUGHT--In an interview granted to MONDAY MORNING magazine, [Amal Movement Command Council Chairman] lawyer Nabih Birri called for the withdrawal of the armed men and the arms from Beirut and its suburbs since there is no Israeli target that justifies the stockpiling of arms there. He said that Syria has warned the Amal movement, the national front and the Palestinian resistance that it will withdraw the Arab deterrent forces should the clashes among them continue. Lawyer Birri said that the cease-fire will be regarded null and void if Israel appropriates the al-Litani [river] waters. [Text] [NC090949 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 9 May 82]

CSO: 4400/264

PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF YEMEN

ADEN RADIO COMMENTS ON NEED FOR YEMENI UNITY

EA061234 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1245 GMT 6 May 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The cooperation and coordination between the two parts also point to the future conditions, stability and cooperation of our region and its peoples.

The manifestations of a rupture and tension between the two parts not only affect the internal stability and peaceful development of our Yemeni people within the homeland as a whole but also affect our entire region, because the other peoples there cannot become isolated from or ignore the circumstances necessary for stability and the (?peaceful) work of our Yemeni people for their national sovereignty. Theirs is an important position on the political and human map of the region.

The progress of cooperation and coordination between the two parts of the homeland in opportune circumstances brings about peaceful social construction and creates an atmosphere of enthusiasm and confidence for a future peaceful solution. It will also result in national democracy and affect the stability and cooperation of the region. Every hint of a backward step in the natural brotherly relations, cooperation and coordination between the two parts not only leads to the dissipation of the resources and potential of our Yemeni people and their distraction from firm construction, but also leads to a lack of confidence and (?pessimism) throughout the region and deprives our peoples of constructive brotherly joint cooperation.

Hence the Yemeni arena has come to the fore in imperialist plans that are hostile to our Yemeni people and the peoples of the region. These hostile forces have continually sought to impregnate relations between the two parts with tension and mistrust. This has led to domestic infighting directly threatening the entire region [words indistinct]. Our patriotic people, backed by the forces of good in the region, have managed to stop the infighting and keep the entire region free from the danger of war and destruction.

But the infighting has cost our Yemeni people their resources and opportunities for progress. [Words indistinct] these hostile forces are not only aiming again at torpedoing all efforts of cooperation and coordination between the two parts but also at putting progress in the two parts back years, with the knowledge that previous infighting had cost our people millions.

The leaders of the two parts meet again today and are faced with an escalation of this conspiratorial activity by traditionally hostile forces and others against the relations of cooperation and coordination between the two parts [words indistinct]. It is imperative for this meeting to take clear stands to resist all the efforts of hostile forces to drag the relations of the two parts into tension and more infighting.

Reaffirmation of the agreements between the two parts and the historic Aden agreement, affirmation of [words indistinct] the commitment to carry out the letter and spirit of this agreement and confirmation of this by tangible steps are the [words indistinct] general demand of the masses of our people throughout the homeland. It is also a demand that reflects the wishes, hopes and interests of all the people of our region and our entire Arab nation.

CSO: 4400/260

ARABS RIGHT TO REJECT CAMP DAVID ACCORDS

PM041207 Riyadh AL-JAZIRAH in Arabic 28 Apr 82 p 3

[Unattributed editorial: "Sharon Reveals Israeli Intentions Regarding 'Future of Occupied Arab Territories']

[Text] Despite all the restrictions imposed by the Camp David agreement and the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty on Egypt's sovereignty over Sinai after the final withdrawal from the third and final part of the barren desert, the impression one gets is that Israel was compelled to withdraw, against its will and against its ideology of general sovereignty over the region extending from the Euphrates to the Nile.

It was for this reason that Israeli Defense Minister Sharon spoke very frankly, and very, very bitterly, about this Israeli ideology when he said: "Our withdrawal from Sinai was an unparalleled concession and severe sacrifice which will never be repeated. Israel will not again withdraw from one single inch of territory under its occupation. This territory is an integral part of Israel and its national sovereignty."

This quite simply means that the aim of Israel--which is still occupying by force the West Bank the Gaza Strip and the Golan Heights--is territorial expansion at the expense of others, by means of war. It means that it wants to keep every inch of Arab territory under its occupation.

It further means that peace through the Camp David accords, or the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, is only a political game played by Israel to wrest Arab recognition of its sovereignty over every inch of territory it occupied in 1967 and every inch of territory it might occupy in any future war with the Arabs.

This is why we say that the collective Arab rejection of the Camp David agreements and the Egyptian-Israeli Treaty was 100-percent correct, because it reflected a deep understanding of Israel's insatiable greed and its determination to expand in the Arab territories beyond any limits.

Peace to Israel means one thing: Arab capitulation to it and humiliating surrender of any part of their national and Pan-Arab rights that Israel may demand.

Regrettably, we say that Israel has applied its concept of peace to the withdrawal from Sinai, because in return for this withdrawal it secured a guarantee of everything it ever wanted in Egypt's Sinai Desert, including Egyptian demilitarization, and also deployment of multinational forces whose real task is to stand between Egypt and its national right to do whatever it likes in Sinai as dictated by its national sovereignty. The declared task of these forces is to prevent any surprise attack by either side, but that is not the real purpose.

Israel, even after the withdrawal, is in a better position than Egypt, as far as Sinai is concerned, because the Israeli military positions within the southern borders of Palestine are nearer to the heartland of Sinai than the positions of the Egyptian forces in Sinai. Israeli Defense Minister Sharon confirmed this when he said that "if Israel feels that there has been an Egyptian violation of the agreed situation in Sinai, the Israeli forces will return to all of Sinai in a matter of hours."

Sharon betrayed Israel's real intentions when he emphasized that after Sinai Israel will not withdraw from one inch of territory under its occupation. This surely means that the West Bank, the Gaza Strip and the Golan Heights remain under Israeli sovereignty forever, that any negotiation about Israeli withdrawal from these territories is out of the question, and that others, Arabs and non-Arabs, should not even contemplate such a thing.

Israel is giving us every possible reason to believe that a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East is not a part of its thinking, policy or plans, and that the only thing acceptable to it is for the Arabs whose territory has been occupied and whose rights have been usurped to accept Israel's own concept of peace. This perhaps really explains why it adamantly and continuously rejects UN resolutions on the Middle East conflict. Sharon's statements are also an indication of Israel's intentions as far as the future of the occupied territories is concerned.

Will all this prompt the Arabs to take another look at their painful state of affairs, division and fragmentation, discern the dangers threatening their future, and reconsider their current relations to protect their existence in a spirit of solidarity and joint efforts to liberate their occupied territories and confront any Israeli expansionist schemes?

The only option left open to the Arab states is solidarity and joint action, if they really want to save their present and future and secure their existence as a nation with deep roots in the Holy Land.

CSO: 4400/259

PAPER HITS U.S. SALE OF F-15 PLANES TO ISRAEL

PM071503 Riyadh AL-JAZIRAH in Arabic 3 May 82 p 3

[Editorial: "U.S. F-15S Deal With Israel"]

[Excerpts] Between the United States and Israel there is a military agreement dating back to 1952 which in clear terms defines the framework within which Israel uses U.S. weapons. The framework is based on article 51 of the UN Charter (the right of legitimate self-defense) and article 54 of the same charter that defines the right of self-defense in the event of being the target of an armed attack threatening the independence or national sovereignty on any part of the territories under such national sovereignty (not including the territories of others that are under military occupation).

But the Israeli concept of the meaning of legitimate self-defense and its interpretation of such a definition differs from the internationally recognized interpretation and the legal interpretation of the legitimate right of self-defense as defined in article 54 of the UN Charter.

Israel understands the launching of long-range military attacks on the neighboring Arab countries, both near and far, as an act of legitimate self-defense. One of the most recent examples is its air raid on 8 June on the Iraqi nuclear reactor near Baghdad.

The question that comes to the fore now is: Has there been any change in Israel's concept of the meaning of legitimate self-defense consistent with the customary international meaning of this legal right?

The answer to this question is clear and Israel itself is providing it by its aggressive and illegal, if not also immoral, actions inside the occupied Arab territories as well as outside them against some of the neighboring Arab countries, specifically Lebanon.

Israel has not abandoned its own concept and interpretation of "the legitimate right of self-defense." The right on which, unfortunately, President Reagan's administration based its recent decision to sell Israel 11 F-15 fighter-bombers.

We are afraid that the new U.S. decision does not only encourage Israel to continue to pursue its policy which contravenes all agreements and international pacts on the conditions of war and peace, but also gravely harms the U.S.-Arab relations and goes beyond the limits of U.S. bias in favor of Israel against the Arabs to those of standing with Israel militarily in its wars against the Arabs.

This is evident in the technical specifications of the new F-15 shipment. The U.S. administration decided to provide these aircraft with additional fuel tanks that would increase their operational range, which, by necessity, means giving material expression to the Israel concept of the meaning of self-defense that enables Israel to carry out deep strategic penetration in the Arab countries, both near and far, in order to strike at military and nonmilitary targets under the pretext of what Israel calls preventive war which is part of Israel's military planning against the Arab countries.

CSO: 4400/259

SAUDI PAPER SEES IRAN AS ARABS' ENEMY

PM061051 Riyadh AL-RIYAD in Arabic 2 May 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Before It Is Too Late"]

[Excerpts] A senior official in the Ayatollahs regime in Tehran said: The current war between Iraq and Iran must be decided on the battlefield. Which means that opportunities to end the war between the two Muslim neighbors have virtually become nonexistent despite Iraq's stand, which seems more flexible and amenable to the efforts being made to solve the existing problems between the two capitalism whether such efforts come from a regional or neutral international party fall within the framework the Islamic conference organization or the good offices committee set up by the Islamic conference in al-Ta'if.

Contrasting Iranian intransigence with Iraqi flexibility reveals the extent of the Iranian designs, which the Ayatollahs regime is seeking to achieve in line with the Iranian regime's objective of securing "Lebensraum" in the east of the Arab nation.

There is no better proof of this new Iranian fascism than the fact that the Ayatollahs' regime is still dreaming of achieving political and geographical objectives outside Iranian territory on various pretexts, which have all been exposed thanks to the barbarous practices of the Ayatollahs' regime, the bankruptcy of the political establishment in Tehran, and the false revolutionary ideologies advocated by Khomeyni and exploited by a group of Ayatollahs in order to achieve power, even if the path to such power is strewn with the bodies of children and old people from among the unarmed Iranian people.

Therefore, Iranian aggressiveness motivated by historical grudges and racist revenge has become a stark reality facing the Arab nation, despite some people's vacillation or sympathy with the Ayatollahs' regime at the expense of the Iraqi people and, consequently, the Arab nation. This reality poses a cultural challenge to the Arab nation no less dangerous than the challenge posed by Israel, implanted in the heart of the Arab nation by force of arms. Arab presence and culture have become the target not only of an imposed entity that claims for itself a civilizing role in the Middle East--the Israeli propaganda and the media of its Western ally try to implant this false idea in the mind of the layman--but also of a historical aggressiveness based on racist principles that sees the Arab nation, which brought the message of Islam to

the whole world, as an enemy that has been able to destroy its idols, wipe out its barbarism, impose the just laws of heaven and destroy its tyrant empire in a series of wars in which victory went to the Arabs and the Muslims despite their being few in number.

Consequently, it is futile, as well as ignoring historical facts, to discriminate between two enemies who are seeking to achieve the same objective, two enemies who are ostentatiously contradictory but ultimately working for the achievement of one of the same objectives--to conquer and subjugate the Arab nation as well as to spread their influence throughout the Arab territories.

Yes, the Arabs are being led to a mass grave which has been prepared for them by all the hostile forces, regional and international. Will the Arabs realize this evident reality? To be or not to be: that is the question in this war.

CSO: 4400/262

SAUDI ARABIA

SAUDI 'DAILY' ASSAILS IRAN'S CALUMNIATION

GF301216 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0840 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Manama, 30 Apr (WAKH)--Regarding false accusations fabricated against Saudi Arabia by the Iranian regime, the Saudi newspaper AL-JAZIRAH says: "The Khomeyni regime in Iran has been left with nothing but to calumniate about God and others. It is like the cat that eats its own kittens."

The newspaper narrates the story of the falsehood of Ahmad 'Abbas, the son-in-law of Ayatollah Shari'atmadari, when he claimed that he had visited Saudi Arabia and had met with senior Saudi officials. The newspaper says: "The allegation was made while he was suffering the most obnoxious physical and mental torture. The allegation was concocted for him to sign as a confession."

The newspaper affirms that the Iranian regime, with all these falsities, wants to embroil the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in Iranian domestic affairs that are none of its business. AL-JAZIRAH concludes: "Everybody knows now that the Khomeyni regime fell into Israel's hands a few months ago after it had resorted to asking for help in arms and military equipment in order to continue the war against Iraq and after Israel had gained complete control over the policies of this regime and stolen its freedom of will and independence of decision. The evidence of this is the regime's insistence on continuing the war against Iraq in spite of its military defeats, economic and financial suffering, and the regime's problems with the Iranian masses."

The newspaper adds: "We believe Israel is standing behind the Khomeyni regime accusing the kingdom of being embroiled with certain elements who led the coup attempt such as Ahmad 'Abbas, the son-in-law of Ayatollah Shari'atmadari."

CSO: 4400/259

SAUDI ARABIA

SAUDI SOURCE ON MISREPRESENTATIONS OF STANCE ON PALESTINE ISSUE

LD092212 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2130 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] Riyadh, 9 May (SPA)--An official Saudi source has confirmed that the reports published by the Libyan-financed Lebanese newspaper AL-KIFAH about the Saudi Arabian kingdom's attitude toward the Palestine question are no more than lies and fabrications akin to those propagated by the Libyan information media.

In reply to an SPA question the source said in commenting on these reports that despite the clarity of the kingdom's policy and its repeated affirmations through Crown Prince Fahd Ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz to the effect that the Palestine question is the principal and main occupation of the kingdom and will continue to be so until Palestine is liberated, the Palestinians return to their land and homeland and set up their own independent state, despite all that, the kingdom finds it necessary sometimes to remind the Arab conscience of these facts lest it be taken in by the deception traps of the mercenary machineries that sold themselves to the devil and devoted their writings to serving al-Qadhdhafi's suspect objectives and fabrications which are known to all.

It is not strange for a paper like al-Kifah to publish such accusations, the source said, affirming that since its foundation the kingdom has pursued a clear policy toward the Palestine question, and the soundness and clarity of its policy need no proof since it is supported by the Palestinians themselves before anyone else.

The source recalled former U.S. President Carter's declaration saying that the Saudi Arabian kingdom was the only Arab country to call for the establishment of an independent Palestinian state.

CSO: 4400/259

SAUDI PAPER COMMENTS ON JERUSALEM COMMITTEE

LD081338 Riyadh SPA in English 1200 GMT 8 May 82

[Text] Riyadh, 8 May (SPA)--Saudi newspapers today welcomed the formation of a coordination panel by the All-Quds (Jerusalem) Committee to initiate an integrated plan for carrying out combined efforts to confront what they called Zionist challenges and support the Palestinian resistance.

Commenting on the committee's meeting in Fes, the Jidda-based OKAZ newspaper said the Islamic world's positive response to King Khalid's solidarity call last month indicated the "Arab [word indistinct] nation's (?determination) to counter the Israeli enemy's brutal practices in occupied territories and recover usurped lands and the legitimate rights of the Palestinians."

The positive response of the Islamic countries to the call had helped the committee to formulate a "practical and constructive Islamic strategy to recover the Islamic holy shrines," it added.

It described Islamic and Arab solidarity as "the best means for recovering the usurped rights."

Another newspaper, AL-BILAD, published in Jidda, said items on the committee's agenda reflected Arab and Islamic stands toward the Jerusalem issue and means to liberate the holy Islamic shrines.

The paper praised the committee's efforts to "expose Israeli practices in the occupied Arab lands."

It expressed confidence that the committee [word indistinct] Moroccan King Hassan would seek the [word indistinct] and effective means to "[word indistinct] Jerusalem from the yoke of the Zionist colonization."

Meanwhile, al-Margh newspaper [word indistinct] the concern of the Islamic nation to liberate Jerusalem.

Praising the kingdom's call for Jihad (Holy War) to liberate Jerusalem, it stressed the Islamic world's responsibility to refute what it called Zionist claims on the city. The paper expressed hope the committee would hammer out a clear-cut strategy to defeat "such enemy attempts."

CSO: 4400/259

SAUDI 'DAILY' COMMENTS ON BEN YAHIA'S DEATH

GF081910 Jidda AL-MADINAH in Arabic 6 May 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Mediators and Continuity of Mediation"]

[Excerpts] The painful incident which resulted in the death of the late Mohamed Seddik Ben Yahia has caused great sorrow and sadness throughout the Islamic world because the Algerian diplomat was known for his effective and vital contributions to the issues of his country and the Islamic world, as well as for his struggle for his country's liberation from French colonialism. He was aware of the dimensions of the suffering caused by war, especially between two Muslim peoples as is going on now between Iraq and Iran. He knew the danger of the role that he had to play by joining the efforts of the Islamic conference to end the Iraq-Iran war by peaceful means--this war, from which neither of the two countries has achieved anything, but which has drowned the two countries in a swamp at great expense to their peoples and to the following generations as well. Among the side effects of this war is the danger of its disastrous results for the sincere men who strive with good will to mediate between the two sides. Now that there are accusations from both Iraq and Iran blaming each other for deliberately shooting the plane down, it becomes necessary to consider the possibility of death for mediators between the two countries. Everyone hopes that the incident of the Algerian Minister Ben Yahia was not deliberated by either side.

Every Muslim in the Islamic world lauds the vital and important role played by Saudi Arabia under the leadership of the servant of the two holy places Khalid Ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and his honest crown prince in controlling feelings and concentrating efforts to renew the call for reconciliation between Iraq and Iran and encouraging the two sides to accept the decisions of the Islamic good offices committee.

CSO: 4400/259

SAUDI PAPER CALLS FOR EGYPT'S RETURN TO ARAB RANKS

GF050415 Al-Dammam AL-YAWM in Arabic 5 May 82 p 1

[Editorial: "The First Step Should Be Taken By Egypt"]

[Text] In the present stage through which Egypt, and the Arab nation in particular, is passing, questions and speculation arise and views and analyses around by both political quarters and by observers of the region.

Now that Sinai has returned to Egypt, the big question is: What now? Everyone agrees that the political climate was cautious and that there were expectations--perhaps behind the scenes and undeclared--that the Zionists might not withdraw from Sinai. However, the withdrawal has taken place--crowned by 60 warplanes strafing al-Damur and Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon.

Thus the Zionist entity faces the world with sharp contradictions. How can the enemy's leaders believe in such an alleged peace while at the same time committing aggression against unarmed people in Lebanon and repressing the Palestinians in the West Bank?

These words are well known, often repeated and obvious. For the enemy the peace process has become a political process with military associations. According to Zionist logic, arms are inseparable from peace, or peace should take place in the shadow of arms.

We shall not go too far. We'll return to the present Arab situation and ask many questions--questions that put us face to face with the facts. From both a political and realistic point of view, the Arab climate appears to be ripe for an inter-Arab rapprochement on one hand and for an Arab-Egyptian rapprochement on the other.

Consequently, the Arab's hopes and dreams span the sands of the vast Arab desert. He looks with hope at President Husni Mubarak--this man who has been mysterious so far and whose policy, in the sense of a clear and well-defined political line, is not clear yet except for bits of statements here and there that augur well for a rapprochement and a thaw in Arab-Egyptian relations. We recall his words: "The resumption of normal relations between Egypt and the Arab countries is a matter of time, no more." Such a relaxation in attitudes can develop and become clearer in the future and give a ray of hope to the

Arab citizen. In the present bleak period the Arab citizen yearns for a total Arab rapprochement that includes all Arab leaders.

We believe that such a rapprochement will not come about so long as the present Arab differences--which have become very acute--persist. We said the climate is favorable for an inter-Arab rapprochement and for an Arab-Egyptian rapprochement. In light of this the first step must come from Egypt. If Egypt returns to the Arab fold, the Arab disarray will end. Perhaps Egypt's estrangement was one of the reasons for this disarray and the reason for its becoming a gloomy reality.

As Arab citizens who hope that Egypt will take the first step, we say that Egypt can never do without the Arabs just as the Arabs cannot do without Egypt.

In light of Arab differences it is logical that the first step should be the easier one. Perhaps Egypt's return to the Arab ranks is much easier than resolving the numerous and interlinked Arab differences.

As for the second step, crowned by the return of brothers to each other, it will, God willing, be a cause of Arab joy. However, we hope that it will not, like other joyous occasions in the past, reek of gunpowder and the taste of abuse.

CSO: 4400/262

SAUDI DAILY ON ISRAELI WITHDRAWAL FROM SINAI

GF301843 Ad-Dammam AL-YAWN in Arabic 28 Apr 82 pp 1, 6

[Editorial: "Who Will Pay For Sinai?"]

[Text] The Sinai Peninsula is back with Egypt following an occupation that lasted more than 15 years. At the same time a grand celebration is taking place in "Tel Aviv" during which 11 new Zionist settlements in the West Bank are being launched. We have all seen how the Zionist enemy was able to utilize all his press resources to benefit from this event internationally and to delude the world that the Tel Aviv Government has given too many concessions to the Arabs and that Tel Aviv is a meek lamb while the Arabs are bloody and war-like. Begin's government has exercised this kind of press delusion and pre-occupied the world's media in order to make its new savage air raid against Lebanon look like a minor and secondary crime as compared with the much more important event: The Israeli withdrawal from Sinai.

History will long pause at this chapter and there will be much historic revision. The coming generations will be astonished to read this chapter of history.

History will say that Begin--the man of peace--had given the land of Sinai to the Arabs on a golden platter.

Future generations will be puzzled about the reality of their Arabism and the reality of their history because these ups and downs will truly make them suspect and question whether Sinai was actually returned to Egypt or not.

Is it a tragedy for the Arabs to regain Sinai--which is almost nothing compared with the rest of the occupied territories and compared with the continuing insults?

Which is more important, that Sinai returns to Egypt or that Egypt returns to the Arab sphere?

However, what is happening now and what Tel Aviv is thinking of is to explode the bridge between the Arabs and Cairo. There is a very clear attempt to keep Egypt outside the front of the Arab-Zionist conflict.

The world talks about Sinai and about the key to international peace, but it forgets to talk about the savage air raids against Lebanon. It forgets to talk about the West Bank stone-throwing and about the new political map for Lebanon.

The stage which begins with 25 April will be controversial to the coming generations if a new 25 April, a new Egypt and a new Sinai do not come into being.

The question is: Who will pay the price and settle the Zionist bills? Is it the Palestinian resistance, the defenseless West Bank children, the Arab world or Arab history?

CSO: 4400/262

SAUDI PAPER COMMENTS ON SINAI RETURN

GF021925 Jidda AL-MADINAH in Arabic 26 Apr 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Greetings to the Martyrs of Ramadan on Sinai Day"]

[Text] Sinai returned to Egypt's bosom yesterday after 15 years of occupation.

Those who believe Sinai was restored by the Camp David accords are making a fatal error for Sinai returned only by the blood of the martyrs who fell on 10 Ramadan [6 October 1973]. It is those battalions of believers who surged on 10 Ramadan 1393 Hegira shouting the name of God who won the victory. It is those legions who achieved glory, destroyed Israel's arrogance and removed from the world's mind the illusion of Israel's invincibility and the myth of the bar-lev line, which collapsed under the feet of the great Egyptian army.

Although today we are pleased because a cherished part of Egyptian soil has returned to Egypt, under no circumstances can we agree that Sinai returned to Egypt because of the Camp David accords. Sinai actually returned in Ramadan 1393 Hegira, and had it not been for the embroilment of the former Egyptian regime in the Camp David trap, we would be celebrating today the return of the West Bank the Gaza Strip, the Golan Heights and Jerusalem.

Had Egypt been content with the part it recaptured in the Ramadan war, Israel would have remained tense sensing danger from every direction. Thus its military activity would have been restricted. It would not have been able to attack anyone without taking into consideration the danger of exposing its positions in Sinai. The fear of war as well as the Egyptian complex imprinted on the minds of the Israelis during the 1973 war are all factors that could have benefitted the Arabs in their conflict with the Zionist enemy and consequently would have affected the psychological behavior of the Tel Aviv ruling clique.

Now that Israel has insured that its front with the biggest Arab country is safe and that the United Nations, the United States and Egypt itself protect this front for Israel, the Israelis feel reassured in any aggression they carry out on the other Arab fronts.

However, as Arabs and Muslims, we should not be too pessimistic. The valiant Egyptian army and the great Egyptian people can never abandon their Arabism and Islam. The battle for the liberation of Palestine is bound to take place

sooner or later, and the sons of the eternal Nile are bound to take part in it whether Israel likes it or not. The Camp David accords are not stronger than the UN Charter. Since Israel has been disregarding the UN Charter for more than 30 years, why shouldn't the Egyptians disregard the Camp David accords and at least avenge the United Nations' honor?

CSO: 4400/262

SAUDI DAILY CHIDES U.S. FOR UNITED NATIONS POLICY

GF031822 Jidda AL-MADINAH in Arabic 28 Apr 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Mrs Kirkpatrick, Allow Us to Say the Truth"]

[Text] In a statement reported by international news agencies, Mrs Kirkpatrick said yesterday: "The UN General Assembly and Security Council have consistently failed to deal with the threats to world peace." She said she is shocked at the failure of the UN General Assembly and Security Council to deal with the crisis and problems that threaten international peace. She also said she is astonished at the policy of blocs within the United Nations. She said the United States has often found itself at loggerheads with international blocs on issues connected with Israel and South Africa.

She added: The nonaligned countries form the biggest bloc and their six votes at the Security Council in fact give them the power of veto. She said the non-aligned countries thus control the Security Council's agenda and ultimately its resolutions.

Mrs Kirkpatrick is astonished at the stubbornness of the enemies of the United States at the United Nations and at the cowardice of its friends and allies.

In conclusion, she said the United States will not abandon the United Nations as long as there is hope that the organization can have an influence on world affairs. This was the statement of the U.S. ambassador.

The fact is that a kind of undesirable familiarity and association has grown between us and Mrs Kirkpatrick as a result of our daily dealing with the perverse policy that has come to characterize her country's policy at the United Nations since she assumed her post as U.S. ambassador to the United Nations in early 1981. The world no longer knows whether she is the ambassador of the United States or the ambassador of Israel or South Africa at the United Nations.

Even if we assume that Mr Kirkpatrick is carrying out her country's instructions on certain issues, like the use of the veto and abstention from voting, her excessive zeal for Begin, his terrorism, aggression and bestiality, and her great admiration of his character are all discomfiting marks. If we take, for example, the series of strong statements with which she "mixes" the air of the United Nations every time the Arabs seek the support of international

charter and regulations for their rights and her convulsions which follow these casual and spontaneous reactions are enough to prove the unjust relationship between her and the symbol of international terrorism, Menahem Begin.

The U.S. envoy is surprised or even shocked because the United Nations has failed to treat international threats. Indeed her question is self-explanatory. The United Nations includes 157 states and it is really unable to deal with anything, only because of her country's policy.

The United States today is the country which protects criminals and fights the entire world with the "veto" every time the international community tries to issue a condemnation and denunciation of those who are killing others, plundering peoples and expelling them from their homelands, and those who are treading on human rights, treating them on a racial basis and practicing white discrimination against the blacks.

The United Nations is indeed a paralyzed organ, unable to do anything. Mrs Kirkpatrick knows this better than anyone. You, Mrs Kirkpatrick, know this fact and are conscious of it when you use the "veto" and kill--in the name of your country and its policy--the simplest principles of freedom, justice and human dignity.

The United Nations, with all its blocs and countries, has become the silent majority under the current U.S. policy. It is the United Nations' bad luck that it has fallen under your country's control only, after it has been perverted and its policy has been ostracized, even by the U.S. allies, which you have described as "cowards."

Why, Mrs Kirkpatrick, is the entire world in acute confrontation with U.S. policy? Why is the world at loggerheads with the United States, when your country implements an unacceptable policy toward Israel and South Africa?

Why doesn't the United States view the world other than through the interests of criminals, killers and murderers in Israel and South Africa? Why aren't you easy on the nonaligned countries and other international blocs? What have these nonaligned countries done to threaten peace? Was it the nonaligned countries which occupied Palestine and expelled a whole people from their homeland? Is it the nonaligned countries which are aiding the white minority in South Africa to crush the black majority and to deny its rights in its country? Was it the nonaligned countries which strafed Iraq's nuclear reactor and which threatened to invade southern Lebanon? Did they burn al-Aqsa Mosque, commit aggression against it and kill worshippers in it? Is it the nonaligned countries which threaten world peace or the United States, which blocks all UN practices to enforce law and order and exploits the veto to protect the aggressors' crimes?

As for the U.S. withdrawal from the United Nations, or its continuation as a United Nations member, this is a worthless issue. Whether the United States withdraws from the United Nations or not, the United Nations is now drying and life will not return to it unless the United States becomes restrained.

CSO: 4400/262

RIYADH VIEWS NEW ISRAELI SETTLEMENT TO REPLACE YAMIT

LD012346 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] Israel has announced that it will build a new town north of the occupied Gaza Strip in place of the Yamit settlement which it destroyed before withdrawing from Sinai on 25 April. The new town, which will also be called Yamit, will have a population of 250,000 people the end of this century.

The Israeli plan to encompass the West Bank, the Gaza Strip and the Golan through establishing Jewish settlements and training the inhabitants of these settlements to use arms has been known for a long time. With all its efforts Israel tried to retain the part of the Sinai on which it had established the Yamit settlement. But when it felt that this was impossible, it offered Egypt the purchase of its installations at an exorbitant price. This was a kind of pressure through bargaining over the date of the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Sinai and the establishment of obstacles to force Egypt to make further concessions. Following Egypt's refusal, Israel dismantled the installations and transported them to the West Bank. Israel destroyed everything that it could not remove; even trees and crops did not escape Israel's blind destruction. Israel turned everything into ruin.

When Israel announced its intention to build a new settlement to accommodate 250,000 people by the end of the century in place of the destroyed Yamit settlement it was not announcing anything new as much as it was asserting its commitment to previously declared plans for the judaization for the occupied Arab territories and for increasing the number of settlers to about 1.5 million during the first decade of the next century.

But will things proceed as easily as Israel imagines? The West Bank and the Gaza Strip are now living in a cautious period. Israeli plans have made the Arab inhabitants reach a state of near flashpoint, the signs of which began by the continuous popular uprising and which have covered all parts of the Arab land occupied in 1967 and have spread to areas occupied since 1948.

Through their experience the Palestinians have realized that to allow Israel to implement its conspiratorial projects under deceptive names and titles will ultimately uproot them and replace them by new Jewish settlers. The Palestinians will be forced to leave their land and property under the pressure of ugly Jewish terrorism, as was the case in 1948. Therefore the Palestinians'

great uprising in the face of the local Israeli administration was a warning to the Israeli occupation authorities against a de facto annexation of occupied Arab territories. This was a warning that meant that the Palestinians are alert to the plot and that they will hold out in their positions and on their land and will face the Israeli army and the armed personnel of the Jewish settlers so that matters are put straight and right is restored to its owners.

CSO: 4400/262

SAUDI PAPER DESCRIBES AL-QADHDHAFI AS 'INSANE'

LD071506 Riyadh SPA in English 1224 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Riyadh, 7 May (SPA)--The Jidda-based newspaper AL-MADINA today accused Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi of planning to incense war in all parts of Africa and send troops to "occupy" Chad again.

Describing al-Qadhdhafi as insane, criminal and atheist, the paper said "it is circumstance alone which now protect al-Qadhdhafi from the just punishment he deserves.

"However, the countdown has begun and punishment is inevitable," it added.

It went on to say that "as part of his conspiracies, al-Qadhdhafi is preparing to incense the conflict in all parts of Africa, and the latest development is that al-Qadhdhafi will send his oppressed army to occupy Chad once more."

The paper said al-Qadhdhafi could continue to embark on new moves "until God saves the Libyan people from this mishap, which in fact is also that of the whole (Arab) nation."

In a front-paged report, the same paper quoted "authoritative African sources" in London as saying that Libyan troops were preparing to return to Chad.

It said that Chad President Goukouni Oueddei had a meeting recently with al-Qadhdhafi's chief aid Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud to discuss "ways and means of ensuring the return of Libyans" to his country.

According to the same sources, the conflicting groups in Chad had begun seeking foreign support in view of the impending withdrawal of African peace forces from Chad in mid-June.

The sources said Goukouni would not have resorted to the new move had he still depended on French assistance. However, in the wake of military operations by the former Defence Minister Hussein Habre and his threat to the Chad capital Djamena, France was now more keen to conclude a deal between Habre and Goukouni to prevent another eruption of the civil war, the sources added.

CSO: 4400/262

SAUDI ARABIA

RIYADH VIEWS AL-QADHDHAFI CRIMES IN LIBYA

LD290838 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The national front for the salvation of Libya has called on the Libyan people to get rid of al-Qadhdhafi by holding a political trial for him and his regime in view of the crimes his regime is committing against innocent citizens and against the Arab and Islamic nation and against human rights and justice.

The front described Colonel al-Qadhdhafi as a war criminal. It urged the Libyan people to end this nightmare and to try him as a criminal inside Libya so that he would later be referred to an international criminal trial for crimes he committed against all mankind, as was the case with his counterparts--criminals of World War II.

In its statement the front produced a number of charges convicting al-Qadhdhafi for his violations and exposing his actions inside Libya. It said that al-Qadhdhafi is transgressing on the sanctities of the nation represented by its religion and faith in various forms and by distorting its history and cultural heritage. He also worked to destroy the judicial system by flagrantly interfering in its independence and by ending due legislative process of all safeguards of justice and the abolition of the task of the lawyers.

The national front for the salvation of Libya added that al-Qadhdhafi has also left his country without a constitution for the past 12 years. Moreover he changed the education curricula and programs so that it would be in line with his aims and serve the objectives of his masters in the Kremlin.

The front said that al-Qadhdhafi's unethical practices inside Libya and the transgression on the basic rights of all Libyan citizens and the suppression of their freedom, chiefly the freedom of thought, meeting and expression, was embodied in the opening of hundreds of detention places and in the exercising of the ugliest forms of torture from which not a single home inside Muslim Libya has escaped.

The national front for the salvation of Libya concluded its statement by calling on the Libyan people to end this rule which practiced destruction, terrorism and killed its own people, its neighbours and worked against the African continent and against all mankind. It described the present state in Libya by comparing it with the evils of World War II and indeed it might be more serious because of al-Qadhdhafi's threats to the world security, thought and stability.

BRIEFS

INFORMATION ACCORDS ASSIGNED--Information Minister Dr Muhammad 'Abduh Yamani and members of his delegation returned to Jidda this afternoon from Islamabad at the end of a 3-day visit to Pakistan, during which he held talks with a number of Pakistani officials on intensifying cooperation between the kingdom and Pakistan in information. Three agreements were signed also during the visit between the information media of the two countries. [Text] [LD301430 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 30 Apr 82]

CSO: 4400/262

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES ADOPTS SEVEN BILLS

Tunis LE TEMPS in French 8 Apr 82 p 3

[Article: "Plenary Session of the Chamber of Deputies: Seven Bills Adopted"]

[Text] Le Bardo (TAP)--Yesterday, in a plenary session chaired by Mr Mahmoud Messaadi, the Chamber of Deputies considered and adopted seven bills relating to international and bilateral agreements. Several members of the government were present at this plenary session which started with a discussion of a bill ratifying the loan agreement signed in Tunis on 31 October 1981 between the Tunisian Republic on the one hand, and the French Commercial Credit Bank, the Tunisian Banks Union in Paris, and the French Bank for External Trade on the other hand.

The loan amounts to 24,318,123 French Francs and bears an annual interest rate of 8.25 percent.

It will be used to finance 80 percent of the transaction concluded on 31 October 1981 in Paris between the Ministry of Transport and Communications and the French CIT-ALCATEL /Industrial Telecommunications Committee-Alsatian Atomic Manufacturing Company for Telecommunications and Electronics/ as part of the telecommunications projects scheduled to be realized under the Sixth Plan.

This bill was adopted unanimously without discussion.

The deputies then considered a bill which would authorize the government to contribute to the capital increase of the International Finance Corporation (IFC).

The data made public in connection with this project show that, in November 1977, the board of IFC decided to increase by 540 million dollars the capital of this institution which comes under the World Bank. This increase became effective in 1978 and 70 countries have already accepted to make contributions.

At present, Tunisia's participation in the capital of IFC amounts to 0.03 percent of the total capital subscribed.

To retain its present position within IFC--it has 0.09 percent of the votes--and considering the part played by IFC in encouraging international financial institutions, including IBRD [International Bank for Reconstruction and Development], to finance our projects, Tunisia should subscribe 786 new shares, i.e. the equivalent of 400 thousand dinars.

Creation of a Joint Tunisian-Italian Company

Two deputies taking part in the debate asked why there had been delays in paying Tunisian contributions to the IFC and what benefits Tunisia could expect from this organization in which it has only 0.09 percent of the votes.

Mr Mansour Moalla, minister of Finance and Plan, answered that the delay was due to the fact that, at a time, the participation of IFC in financing Tunisian projects had been somewhat decreased. He added that the decision to contribute to the increase of IFC capital had been arrived at only recently, after IFC had indicated it would increase its participation in Tunisia's development effort.

Mr Moalla indicated that Tunisia will now maintain close relations with IFC, which comes under the World Bank.

Whereas IRBD finances infrastructure projects through long-term credits characterized by flexible conditions, IFC is more interested in productive projects (industry, tourism, etc.) and either contributes to the capital of the enterprises to be created or grants commercial credits.

The minister remarked that the World Bank, which in a way is the parent organization, remains the main source of financing for our development projects. In this respect, he stated that, since 1962, 51 projects have been completed in Tunisia thanks to World Bank credits amounting to a total of 1 billion dollars. He also stated that five more projects would be started during the present fiscal year, amounting to a total of 150 million dollars (construction of grain silos and of a mechanical industry complex, development of agricultural roads, water supply, development of the Nebhana region).

The minister of Finance and Plan also stated that, in spite of its limited means, IFC is carrying out numerous projects in Tunisia; among others, it has contributed to the capital of BDET [Bank for the Economic Development of Tunisia], COFIT [expansion unknown], and Le Fluor company. He added that negotiations are in progress to interest IFC in several tourism projects.

When voted upon, this bill was adopted unanimously.

The deputies then considered a bill ratifying the financial agreement and the development credit agreement signed in Rome on 17 September 1981 by the Tunisian and Italian governments.

These two agreements were signed as part of the Italian participation in the financing of the Sixth Economic and Social Development Plan.

Under the first agreement, the Tunisian government will receive bank credits amounting to 67.3 million dollars.

These credits will be used to import industrial equipment and will be repaid in 20 half-yearly installments with an annual interest rate of 7.75 percent.

Under the second agreement, Tunisia will receive a 16.8 million dollar credit from the central Italian institution for medium-term credits. This loan will be repaid in 20 half-yearly installments, with a grace period of 30 months and at annual interest rate of 4 percent.

Answering questions from the deputies, Mr Mansour Moalla explained how Tunisia obtains foreign credits to finance the equipment it needs. He explained that, after making public invitations to tender, the Tunisian government considers the bids received and compares them with its work specifications. Only then is the contract awarded to the enterprise of the lending country that offers the most interesting equipment.

Mr Mansour Moalla underlined that, when a loan is granted by a given country, that loan is conditional to the purchase of equipment manufactured in that country; nevertheless, he said, the Tunisian government has been known to give up a loan when it turned out that the equipment offered did not conform to our specifications or did not meet our requirements.

When a deputy raised the question of illicit fishing in our territorial waters, Mr Lassaad Ben Osman, minister of Agriculture, stated that when an Italian trawler is caught in the act, it is immediately inspected and taken to a Tunisian port until its owner has paid the applicable fine.

However, the minister expressed the hope that this problem could be solved once and for all through the creation (now under consideration) of a joint Tunisian-Italian fishing company which would operate on the open sea. The proceeds of this company's fishing could supply the local market or be exported.

Mr Ben Osman added that the Tunisian government is determined to encourage Tunisian fishermen--especially those established in Sicily--so they will become independent and purchase modern boats.

When voted upon, this bill was adopted with a single abstention.

The deputies then adopted the three other bills without discussion: The first bill authorizes the government to contribute to an increase of the African Development Bank (ADB) capital.

On 16 February 1981, the board of directors of ADB decided to increase the bank's capital by 5,200 million accounting units.

As a result, in order to enable Tunisia to retain its 2.42 percent participation in ADB, it was offered 5,288 new shares, i.e. 52,880 accounting units corresponding to 24,536,320 dinars.

Considering that, until now, Tunisia has received 14 ADB loans amounting to 34.8 million dinars, and in view of ADB's expected participation in the financing of certain projects of the Sixth Plan (which would amount to 30-40 million dinars), Tunisia must contribute to ADB's capital increase.

The bill presented to the deputies authorizes the government to subscribe 2,648 new shares, i.e. 26,480 accounting units corresponding to 12 286 720 dinars.

It should be noted that this capital increase will not place a heavy load on the State budget but will enable Tunisia to retain its present position in ADB.

The second bill provides for the ratification of the financial cooperation agreement signed in Tunis on 24 September 1981 by the Tunisian and FRG governments.

Under this agreement, the West-German reconstruction credit institution will grant 47.7 million marks of credits to the Gabes Chemical Transportation Company to finance the construction of a tanker for the transportation of phosphoric acid.

This credit is exempt from all Tunisian taxes; its payment is guaranteed by the German government, its repayment by the Tunisian government.

The third bill ratifies Amendment 4 to the general agreement on social security dated 17 December 1965, and Amendment 3 to the additional agreement dated 20 March 1968 concerning fishermen's social security benefits; this agreement was signed in Paris on 29 December 1980 by the Tunisian and French governments.

Amendment 4 provides for an extension of the benefits received by Tunisian and French workers and their families, especially in the case of illness or childbirth. These benefits concern retired workers cumulating insurance obtained in Tunisia and in France, as well as those receiving a disability or life annuity following an accident at work. Relatives of those concerned will also receive these benefits in kind.

The above-mentioned benefits will be given through the social security offices of the country of residence of the beneficiaries, in accordance with the laws of that country.

Amendment 3 provides that the same benefits in kind will be granted to the beneficiaries of old age or disability pensions, or of life annuities following an accident, as well as to their relatives.

Tunisia Has Achieved Self-Sufficiency in Poultry-Farming

Finally, the Chamber of Deputies considered a bill ratifying the loan agreement signed on 14 December 1981 by Tunisia and the Dutch Investment Bank for Developing Countries.

Under this agreement, the Tunisian government will receive a loan of TD 25,000 which the National Land Office will use to promote poultry-raising in Tunisia.

The loan bears an annual interest rate of 4 percent and will be repaid over 7 years starting on 14 December 1985.

The six deputies who took part in the debate raised the following questions:

- The competition on the market between the products of the National Land Office and those of the various agricultural sectors.
- The Tunisian poultry-farming crisis, and the prospects for this sector.
- The sanitary control of poultry farms.
- The means available to Tunisia to export its poultry production.

In his answer, Mr Lassaad Ben Osman stated that, in the poultry-farming sector, the National Land Office is in no way competing unfairly with the other producers; he gave the precision that, in 1981, the Office's production did hardly exceed 10 percent of the national poultry meat production, and 8 percent of the egg production. Under the Sixth Plan, these percentages will be increased to 12 percent for poultry meat and 13 percent for eggs.

Concerning the crisis now prevailing in this sector, the minister of Agriculture expressed the opinion that it is essentially the result of inadequacies in the storage capacity of the country, and of the lack of coordination between the organizations in charge of collecting the country's production.

The minister of Agriculture also added that efforts are being made to increase our storage capacity before the year is over, and to achieve better coordination between operators in this sector so as to check all speculation and competition.

With respect to sanitary control, Mr Lassaad Ben Osman pointed out that the sanitary control and animal production department has spared no efforts in its struggle against the diseases which now and then threaten our poultry-farming, and that his ministry is considering a consolidation of the means made available to said department.

On research and the conquest of foreign markets, Mr Lassaad Ben Osman stated that the 9 percent growth rate of the poultry-farming sector has enabled the country to achieve self-sufficiency in its poultry meat and egg production. If, in the past, certain transactions with other countries have been completed only partially or not at all, it was because the government wanted to meet the requirements of the local market and to maintain the domestic price level.

The policy which now emerges at the start of the Sixth Plan, the minister concluded, is to provide all necessary assistance to the operators so they will turn to foreign markets.

When voted upon, this bill was adopted.

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BUDGET ALLOTS \$530 MILLION TO FINISH MINISTRY PROJECTS

Paris AN-NAHAR ARAB REPORT & MEMO in English No 14, 5 Apr 82 pp 6-7

[Text] The Federal National Council of the UAE is to meet on April 6 to discuss the draft federal budget for the fiscal year ending in July 1982. The budget, already approved by the UAE Cabinet, will be presented to the Council by Finance and Industry Minister Sheikh Hamdan bin Rashid. It envisages the expenditure of Dirhams 22.955 billion (\$6.242 billion), a 15 per cent fall compared with last year. This year, the UAE will run a budget deficit estimated at \$620 million, the first such deficit in its 10 years of independence (*An-Nahar Arab Report & MEMO*, March 29).

Some details of proposed allocations were released last week by the official UAE news agency, which said that Dirhams 1.95 billion (\$530.4 million) will be spent on completing ministry projects. The figure represents the sum allocated annually for projects whose execution is spread over several years.

Dirhams 145 million (\$39.44 million) will be spent on completing Health Ministry projects carried out by the Ministry of Public Works and Housing. The Health Ministry has a total investment programme of Dirhams 1 billion (\$272 million).

The biggest single item of expenditure is the Dirhams 72 million (\$19.584 million) expansion of Al-Amal Hospital in Dubai, but sizeable sums have also been set aside for the completion of a nursing school (Dirhams 13 million), a central dental clinic (Dirhams 4 million) and clinics in Al-Jazeirah Hospital (Dirhams 25 million), all in Abu Dhabi. Most of the money allocated to the other Emirates will go towards general, dental, mother and child and school health clinics. According to Planning Ministry statistics, the UAE has a total of 27 hospitals with 5,000 beds, 100 outpatient clinics, 1,500 doctors, 100 dentists and 100 pharmacists.

The Culture and Information Ministry is to receive Dirhams 60 million (\$16.32 million) for the completion of existing projects and Dirhams 130 million (\$35.36 million) for new ones.

The new budget provides for Dirhams 194 million (\$52.77 million) to be spent on education, a sharp decrease on last year's figure of Dirhams 433 million (\$117.77 million). The education sector has an investment programme totalling Dirhams 2.6 billion (\$707.2 million).

The Ministry of Public Works and Housing will get Dirhams 185 million (\$50.32 million) as part of the Dirhams 962 million (\$261.66 million) it plans to spend on residential buildings.

The Ministry of Agriculture has been allotted Dirhams 25 million (\$6.8 million) to complete centres for agricultural guidance, veterinary clinics and marine workshops.

Dirhams 290 million (\$78.8 million) will be spent on communications, compared with Dirhams 377 million (\$102.54 million) last year and Dirhams 203 million (\$55.22 million) the year before. The money will be used to complete a number of roads and post offices in all the Emirates.

The budget also sets aside Dirhams 1 million (\$272,000) for preliminary studies and design work on a new Cabinet Secretariat building to cost Dirhams 95 million (\$25.84 million), in addition to Dirhams 8 million (\$2.176 million) for the first stage of the new building to house the Federal National Council, which will cost Dirhams 72 million (\$19.584 million).

The UAE news agency also reported that the coming year will see the completion of four large electricity projects to increase supplies in the northern Emirates. The projects are for the addition of three 20 Megawatt gas turbines to facilities at the Ajman power station, the installation of four 20 Megawatt gas turbines at Qhidfa and two at Al-Dhaid. Mobile gas turbines of 5 Megawatts each will be used to enhance the capacities of the power stations at Masfut, Falaj al-Mualla, Manama, Dibba and Idhen. A small grid is planned for the northern Emirates and contracts have already been awarded to local companies.

According to a UAE newspaper, *Gulf News*, about 85 per cent of the villages in the northern Emirates now have electricity and the rest will be hooked up under current projects. The Ministry plans to phase out gas and diesel turbines in favour of steam generating units which are more economical and easier to maintain. Diesel sets now generate about 76 Megawatts and gas turbines about 139 Megawatts out of a total installed capacity of around 282 Megawatts.

CSO: 4400/256

SALIH VISITS MILITARY CAMP 10 MAY

JN102112 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 10 May 82

[Excerpts] Brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, visited the headquarters of the Khalid Ibn al-Walid military camp today. He was welcomed by the commander of the camp, officers and soldiers who welcomed this visit and expressed their happiness at this brotherly meeting between the political command and the members of the camp.

Addressing them, brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salid said: Brother officers, NCO's and soldiers in the Khalid Ibn al-Walid Cmap, we are happy to meet with you in your camp and to meet your colleagues who have joined the army to carry out their national duty in all locations. We greet them among their brothers and colleagues so that they can protect the revolution and the great achievements that have been scored thanks to our people's struggle against backwardness and thanks to the steadfastness of the officers, NCO's and soldiers on every mountain and in every area, whether these be cold or hot areas or areas which enjoy mild climate.

Col Salih added: This camp has accustomed us to many courageous stands, has graduated many cadres who are carrying out their duty courageously and who have on many occasions shown their daring courage which is motivated by their faith, loyalty and sincerity.

On this occasion, we praise them for their firm stands, their loyalty to the homeland, the revolution and to the noble principles which have been written with the blood of the martyr officers, NCO's and soldiers in defense of the revolution and the republic. They continue to confront all agents who try to harm the glorious September revolution and its achievements, with your courage, you have defeated and will continue to defeat all those who try to obstruct the development process because your loyalty first and foremost is to God, the homeland and the revolution.

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